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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Unconquered Peaks of Everest Challenged By Fifth Attack of Skilled British Climbers; Base Camp Established on Tibetan Plateau

Each Expedition Came Nearer to Summit of Highest Mountain

Blizzard Defeated Attempt in 1933

Climbers Assemble in London After Intensive Training to Start for India

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There has just assembled here a band of carefully picked mountain climbers who are starting for India to make yet another attempt upon the ice-bound, hurricane-swept precipices of still unconquered Everest, highest peak in the world.

The leader is Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, who, two years ago, was at the head of a similar expedition which very nearly achieved success. It was driven back by a terrific blizzard occurring at the most critical moment when a camp had been established higher up the mountain than ever before and the desperate climb of the final 1000 feet to the summit had actually begun.

Fifth Expedition

The present expedition is the fifth that has gone out for this purpose since 1921 from the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. Each has been equipped with the best that careful preparation, abundant resources and the highest knowledge and skill could furnish. Each has achieved a higher altitude than its immediate predecessor.

Mr. Ruttledge and his companions have thus become convinced that they can reach their goal, provided only they can light upon a lull at the right instant in the 100-mile-an-hour gale of arctic temperature that tears almost perpetually over the ice ridges they have to scale.

The men who are accompanying Mr. Ruttledge have all made their mark as alpinists. Mr. F. S. Smythe, Mr. E. E. Shipton, Mr. P. Wyn Harris, Maj. C. J. Morris, Lieut. W. R. Smith-Windham, and Lieut. P. R. Oliver have all been members of previous attempts upon Everest. Mr. E. G. H. Kempson, Dr. C. B. Warren, Mr. F. H. D. Wigram, Dr. Noel Humphreys, Lieut. J. M. L. Gavin and Lieut. P. R. Oliver have done extensive climbing in different parts of the world.

Base Camp Established

The plan of approach is much the same as in previous years. A base camp has been set up on the bleak 15,000-foot plateau of Tibet to the north of the mountain.

Thence supplies, tents and equipment are being carried by Tibetan mountaineers to form depots at short intervals from one another as far as possible up what has been ascertained to be the best route toward the summit.

The climbers themselves have been subjected to intensive training in high altitudes to fit them for the eventual attempt. This is to be made in the early summer as being the only time of the year when the weather is at all likely to be propitious.

Keystone

Typical of Hazardous Exploits in the Himalayas

Places Like This Will Face the Ruttledge Expedition. A Precarious Bridge Across a Glacier on the Way to the Summit

German Mission Coming to U. S. To Talk Air Route

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—An official German mission is arriving in Washington Feb. 8, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced yesterday, to discuss a projected transatlantic air route between Germany and the United States.

American officials will be glad to receive the delegation, and will go into the subject in detail, Secretary Hull announced. But he threw no light on whether the projected German line is at all competitive with the British line, for which negotiations have been under way for some time, or any American plans for bridging the Atlantic through the effort of the United States.

The situation is one calling for a good measure of international cooperation, since landing facilities in both hemispheres are dependent upon the aid and consent of government at each end. Whether the United States is interested in seeing planes of several nations upon the air lanes of the Atlantic has not been announced officially.

Bridging the Atlantic ties in directly with the more ambitious project of girdling the globe. Once the Atlantic gap is closed, there will only remain the link from the last outposts of the British and Dutch air lines in Eastern Asia, to the present terminus of the Pan-Pacific lines at Manila. That is not a very great gap, but it bristles with political complications, involving China—which is extremely careful of granting franchises to land on its territory—and the colonial possessions of four major countries.

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Red Youth Form 'Cavalry' to Prod Soviet Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 18—Five million young men and women members of the Young Communist League are being organized along military lines into "light cavalry" for an immediate and energetic drive, designed to clear the road for the speed-up campaign by an open onslaught upon those presuming to resist pressure for industrial production.

The speed-up campaign is known as the Stakhanovist movement. It has been named after Alexei Stakhanoff, a miner, who discovered means of "rationalizing" work in the mines in such a way as to increase greatly the output of coal. The idea of speeding up thus started, was applied to textile and other industries and was subsequently vigorously sponsored by the Government.

In Military Language

Chieftains of the League issued mobilization orders in military language declaring, "Enemies of the Stakhanoff movement certainly will resist vigorously the impending norm revisions. Our light cavalry must unmask such enemies and we ourselves direct norm revisions. A military spirit must dominate this work."

The League's Leningrad headquarters where the campaign was initiated are described by a correspondent as resembling army headquarters with warlike atmosphere as the young men and women receive military ranks and orders and prepare an open assault upon recalcitrants.

Technical Education

Instructions were issued by the leaders that success of the Stakhanoff movement depends upon the complete destruction of those "saboteurs and conservatives," who venture to resist the campaign.

The Komsomols, as the Young Communist League is called, was also intructed to assume the technical education of backward workers, thus enabling them to fulfill increased norms and share fully in the campaign for increasing industrial production and lowering costs.

Job Best Hobby, Professor Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—A hobby is not necessary if your job fits you, according to Prof. Philip W. L. Cox of the New York University School of Education, who today decried "overemphasis of hobbies" in an article in the Education Sun, undergraduate publication.

"The significance of hobbies in the life of a rational human being is great, but it may readily be overemphasized," he said. "If one's work is such that one's personality expresses itself in it adequately, there is little need for hobbies that differ much from it. Such a job by its very adequacy has in it whatever degree of variety is needed to encourage fresh viewpoints and changes of specific tasks and, therefore, is right for the individual concerned."

Hull Asks Probe Of Arms Makers Failing to Register

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Names of more than a score of companies suspected of making munitions without registering with the Government as required under the Neutrality Act of 1935 were turned over to the Attorney General for investigation today by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

This action was the first in actually bearing down upon American munitions companies under the neutrality law, although Secretary Hull's warning of Dec. 3, after the deadline for registration on Nov. 30 had passed, brought in a long list of some of the best known munitions firms in the nation.

That only the warning, after the date for registration had passed, sufficed to bring in these well-known firms is taken in Washington as a startling commentary on the conduct of the munitions industry, or perhaps on the legal advice upon which it depends. The neutrality resolution, passed in August, 1935, plainly called for the registration by Nov. 30 of every firm conducting business in a clearly defined group of products.

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Museum Translates Research Into Use for Man on Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Marking the opening of a program of development along new and highly significant lines, more than 1000 members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia attended a meeting in the museum Jan. 16, at which Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University; Dr. William Berryman Scott, emeritus professor of geology at Princeton, and Effingham B. Morris, president of the academy, were the speakers.

The venerable academy, which has won worldwide fame as a research institution, will now make the benefits of this research and of its many valuable resources, available to a much wider public. It will work closely with the school system of Philadelphia, providing special guides, courses, trips, lectures and loan collections for use in the schools themselves, and aiding in the development of natural science clubs. It will re-establish its long suspended but once internationally famous department of paleontology. It will strive in every way to exert a wider appeal to the general public by arranging its displays so as to stress ideas rather than mere things.

New Exhibit Shown

The meeting was followed by the formal opening of the newest of the academy's animal groups, reproduction of the scene around an East African water hole.

For a century and a quarter the academy has devoted itself principally to research. It has acted as a clearing house for information for naturalists in every part of the world. Within its walls Joseph Leidy and Edward Cope developed the science of paleontology, John James Audubon and John Cassin made much progress in ornithology, Thomas Nuttall carried botany further along the road of understanding, and many other famous men did much of their most significant work.

Famous Names Recalled

Among the elected correspondents of the academy in its long history, have been such men and women as Thomas Jefferson, Louis Agassiz, Michael Faraday, Charles Robert Darwin, Thomas Huxley, Baron Alexander von Humboldt and Marie Curie.

But hitherto the work of the academy has been more or less confined to the circles of the world's physical scientists, and the value of their discoveries, with their relation

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

'Another Coolidge' Cry Raised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The country is looking for another Calvin Coolidge who, in his thrift and reliability, "embodied everything that the New Deal does not stand for," according to Dr. Claude Moore Fuess, headmaster of Philips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., here to attend an academy alumni dinner.

Dr. Fuess spoke out of a study of 300 letters which the late President wrote to his father, Major John Coolidge, at Plymouth, Vt., and which Mrs. Coolidge found in a small mahogany case on the mantlepiece where the President's father had stored them for 48 years, and turned over to Dr. Fuess for the Coolidge biography on which he is at work.

The letters began when Calvin Coolidge was just 13 years old, writing from Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., to assure his father he would not need any more money for the present. There was more than a touch of nostalgia in their early correspondence, Dr. Fuess said, but emotion or sentiment are nowhere else discernible, dutifulness being an outstanding characteristic, with a meticulous accounting for small expenditures, no mention of sports but enthusiastic attendance at lectures with special reference to John B. Gough, the temperance crusader.

"I suspect that people today are craving the moral qualities for which he was noted," Dr. Fuess said. "They want somebody you can put your finger on—somebody reliable. I believe that in no fatuous sense Calvin Coolidge was a great moral force in this country. It was impossible to think of him doing anything discreditable.

"If Coolidge were alive today, you would be seeing one of the greatest popular demands for one man for an office that this country ever has seen."

Glass Defense Of Wilson Hits Isolation Plan

Backs Right of Free Trade in Wartime in Both Goods and Credit

Brings Issue to Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The Senate's approach to the whole neutrality problem has been altered by one speech—the speech of Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury and defender of President Wilson.

There is evidence today that the congressional debate on neutrality, which has been proceeding off and on for 18 months on a plane of academic interest, has suddenly entered a new phase, as a result of Senator Glass's clash with Senator Gerald P. Nye (D) of North Dakota yesterday —a phase of emotional intensity.

Senator Nye, who is chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee, discovered discrepancies in President Wilson's war-time statements, and publicly branded them "falsifications."

Arouses Wilson Defenders

This charge brought defenders of the war-time President to their feet in furious defense which threatens to engulf the question of neutrality legislation.

Senator Nye, it is thought, felt that he was furthering his own thesis of isolationist neutrality by his charges, a neutrality under which he would cut off the United States automatically at the outbreak of a foreign war and confine economic dealings to a minimum, as well as credits to the belligerents.

Senator Nye is one of the youngsters of the Senate, and there is undoubtedly some personal hostility to him due to a certain unction of manner with which he advances toward his goals however lofty or enlightened. Then again, he is a Republican, anyway. . . .

Uneasy in Face of Charges

Accordingly, after he had delivered a closely reasoned and carefully documented speech in which he seemed to prove his charges up to the hilt, the old Wilson followers, who remembered those historic scenes of voting for the World War resolution in 1917, moved uneasily in their seats. Could not some answer be found? Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas had publicly erupted the day before on the subject, but unfortunately, revealed very clearly that he knew nothing at all about the facts in dispute.

Then it was announced that Senator Glass would speak; the venerable and fiery little senator from Virginia, probably the best loved man in the Chamber.

Glass a Star Attraction

This was the scene in which Senator Glass yesterday slowly raised his slight but choleric figure, and with hands trembling made a reply ringing with emotional eloquence.

Undoubtedly it was one of the great moments of the Senate. Word of the event brought senators from all parts of the Capitol to their seats; the galleries were crowded; and the members of the House banked the rear of the chamber three deep as the Virginian lashed out at the munitions committee

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Latin America Bids for Immigration

Lowering of Bars Urged in Face of Shortage of Workers

Geneva's Aid Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Removal of artificial barriers now preventing European emigration to the Americas was favored in a resolution passed at the international labor conference here, on the basis that there is a shortage of labor in American countries, with the exception of the United States and possibly Canada.

Bandeira de Mello of Brazil supported the Argentine move for stimulating the flow of emigration. It is a safety valve of Europe, he said, for social crises that follow economic depressions, while the prosperity of Brazil in particular depends upon a constant flow of new workers.

Geneva's Aid Sought

The emigration resolution, sponsored by Dr. Alejandro Unsain, delegate of the Argentine Government, asked the International Labor Conference at Geneva to prepare a draft convention on migration, colonization and work. The convention would serve as a basis for bilateral or multilateral treaties between countries of Europe and the Americas.

Densely populated Europe has an excess of population which will find suitable outlets on the sparsely settled American continents, Dr. Unsain declared, if artificial restrictions are removed. He likened the lands bordering the Atlantic to communicating tubes, so that the excess of one will flow naturally to the other if it is allowed to do so.

Larger Population

"It is possible for us to have a much larger population," he said. "In Argentina we have felt from the very beginning that this was a vital problem and that we should do everything to increase the population of the large and fertile tracts of land which were practically uninhabitated.

"We have made provision to that effect in our Constitution, and we

Wide World

Arturo Alessandri

President of Chile

Host to the International Labor Conference at Santiago, Chile

Labor Conference at Santiago Backs Voluntary Job Insurance

Pay Scales Studied

are doing everything to encourage immigration from European countries. To that end we have, among other things, given equal rights and privileges to foreigners. The result has been to increase European immigration considerably. We feel that this is not a temporary phenomenon."

Unemployment Problem

Unemployment has ceased to be an acute problem in many American countries, Dr. Unsain added, but he thought it necessary to develop the system of free public employment agencies mentioned in the unemployment convention of 1919. Such agencies were seen as reaching beyond their immediate effect of combatting unemployment, and acting as permanent measures to organize production properly.

Voluntary workers' insurance schemes were also advocated by Dr. Unsain for countries where governmental systems have not been established. He saw this as a means of securing flexibility of international conventions, a subject frequently emphasized at the conference.

Peruvian government delegate Edgardo Robagliatti advocated an "American solution" of the unemployment problem and submitted for his delegation proposals that the Geneva office should make a special study of continental conditions and prepare a technical report.

Chilean Government Delegate

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Quick Bonus Vote Is Seen in Senate Passage in Sight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—With a test of inflation strength, the only major hurdle remaining in the path of the Harrison "demand note" bonus bill, the Senate resumed debate promptly at noon today with every indication that the far-reaching measure would be pressed to passage before nightfall.

The inflation fight centers around the amendment proposed by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, making the Treasury's surplus silver reserves the basis for currency expansion. Senator Thomas resumed his speech as the Senate met where he left off yesterday. The Thomas amendment is expected to be rejected as soon as a vote can be reached, after which only minor amendments remain to be disposed of before the final vote.

Harrison Is Confident

Yesterday Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that he had no doubt the bonus bill would be passed into law, even if the President vetoed it.

Senator Thomas made his proposal for amendment yesterday under which he would pay the debt in new money issued against free gold and silver in the Treasury. A currency expansionist himself, he charged that the coalition bond-payment plan "out-Patmans" the inflationary Patman bill which the President vetoed last session. He said veterans must protect themselves against "bond-inflation" under the pending measure.

Senator Harrison, earlier in the debate, admitted that the coalition measure is "indirectly" inflationary.

Admits Inflationary Trend

"If $2,000,000,000 of the bonds shall be cashed in, or if $1,000,000,000 or $500,000,000 of the bonds shall be cashed in, to that extent, of course, it is inflationary," he said. "Every time there is spending of money it has a tendency toward inflation."

Frank T. Hines, veterans administrator, had testified before the Finance committee that $1,500,000,000 of the bonds might be cashed immediately.

Senator Henrik Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota asked if the committee had considered that "about 50 per cent of the outstanding federal debt, short and long-term securities will be due in the next 10 years. Senator Harrison replied that they had.

Whereas the House bill would authorize immediate payment in cash, the Senate measure would give the veterans nonnegotiable bonds in multiples of $50.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Jan. 18

Capital—Bonus Rushed; Neutrality Issue Burns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The coalition bonus swept toward a probable vote in the Senate before nightfall. Only a decision on Senator Thomas' proposed method of payment by new currency stood in the way of passage.

Senator Glass' intense, wrathful defense of President Wilson against Senator Nye's attack appeared to have suddenly unleashed emotional forces on the neutrality issue whose outcome no one can predict. His ridicule of American isolation in event of another major war, backed with the strong feelings of a man who went through the last debacle, might stir up a strong backwash against the present isolationist bill.

Secretary Hull asked the Attorney General to investigate more than a score of companies suspected of manufacturing munitions without registering as required by the Neutrality Act.

Naval Parley—Progress Lets Bingham Sail

London (AP)— The International Naval Conference was again moving forward so smoothly, after a six-week stalemate, that American Ambassador Bingham sailed on the Bremen for a belated two-months Christmas vacation in the United States. He postponed his customary trip in December because of uncertainty over the Naval Conference, which has greatly clarified since Japan's withdrawal.

Reich—Göbbels Defies Russian Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—Propaganda Minister Göbbels breathed defiance at Russian rearmament and predicted a German demand for colonies from the allied powers, in one of his periodic speeches designed to keep German enthusiasm for rearmament at high pitch. To Russia, he said, "If the Red army crosses our border, we will chase it out with our Prussian Grenadier regiments."

Then: "The time is coming when we must demand colonies. . . . A nation must live somehow. Sooner or later a boiler must explode. . . . It cannot go on like this. There are countries that have more colonies than they know what to do with. . . . What others possess, we must possess." Whether Italy's method of gaining colonies is correct, "is a matter on which I must reserve judgment."

Russia—Production Drive Put on Military Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow—Russia has placed the drive to stamp out opposition to the Stakhanoff movement on a military basis. Five million young men and women members of the Young Communist League are being mobilized in martial spirit to attack the "enemy"—those expected to fight the mass speeding of individual productivity in the factories.

Red youth form "Cavalry" to prod Soviet workers: Page 1.

Eden—Speech Ignores Oil Ban Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Warwick, Eng.— Neither France nor Italy could take alarm at Anthony Eden's speech on the eve of leaving for Monday's League Council meeting. There was no reference to the oil sanction. There was a plea for "realism," which contrasted with Mr. Eden's earlier reachings toward the ideal. Mr. Eden spoke of not weakening the League; but a few moments later remarked that "peaceful negotiation is not merely the best, but the only successful, way of removing discontentment." This statement appeared to observers to be far removed from the language of a man who planned to tighten the element of compulsion invoked under the League Covenant, and continue Britain's earlier driving force behind the sanctions. This speech tended to confirm the belief that Mr. Eden will confine himself to pressing for what he called "surveying recent events and consolidating what has been hitherto accomplished."

Italy—Plaudits for Eden Speech

Rome—Italy received the Eden speech with apparent relish, and with a statement greatly modifying its animosity toward Geneva. Italy will remain in the League to work for security among "civil states," it was said in informed circles, as reported by the Associated Press. But as for uncivilized states, such as colonies and Ethiopia, Italy cannot admit the extension of the League idea.

Then this bait was offered to the League nations: When Italy becomes secure in its colonies, it can better contribute toward the collective peace of Europe. Thus Italy is seen to offer a new formula by implication. In so far as the League relates to Europe proper, Italy will cooperate. This formula, observers point out, ignores the fact that the Covenant is universal.

League—British Tepid Policy Criticized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—The Cabinet faces protest storm warnings from the same circles that overwhelmed the Hoare-Laval settlement plan, as a result of its present tepid policy at Geneva. If the Hoare-Laval formula would have openly sold out the League, the Labor Opposition is saying, a sudden withdrawal of the British energy which invoked and sustained the sanctions would more quietly tend to accomplish the same result.

Cabinet Policy Denounced

Prof. Gilbert Murray, in a letter to The Times, expressed astonishment at the Conservative Party tendency to let Ethiopia do the work of the League, and said it entirely misses the point at issue, which is whether the League can be trusted to put an end to aggressive war. "As a practical policy," said this prominent spokesman for the League

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Reardon Ousts Another Pair Of Assistants

Lord and Jones Summarily Dropped From Offices of State Education

Boston Today—*also sees*—Six inches of snow expected unless temperature rise brings rain as Carven announces 185 plows ready—Goodwin warn of need for careful driving—Monarchy Party announced by Beacon Hill magazine, Anathema—Hoagland of HOLC call New England "stabilizer to the national motor."

Reardon—Puts Two More Aides Out of Office

Saturday, ordinarily a "do-nothing" day at the State House, very definitely became a "do-something" day today. What was done was one more of the political acts which have called down statewide criticism on the head of James G. Reardon, newly appointed Commissioner of Education, successor to Dr. Payson Smith, nationally known educator.

Arthur B. Lord, supervisor of office research and school law, and Burr Jones, supervisor of elementary education, were told that they were through. Two weeks ago Harry E. Gardner, supervisor of placement and Jerome Burtt, supervisor of secondary education, were "released" although they went through the form of presenting resignations. Today's dismissals were unaccompanied by resignations.

Immediate protests came against the dismissals with charges that Mr. Reardon did not seem to know his own mind. Only a week ago he said he contemplated no further changes in his department. Rumor persisted there would be changes. Today rumor was proven right.

Robert Watt, outspoken Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Thursday said there would be new appointments by Mr. Reardon, and that they would be given "only to those who kneel in the same pew with him."

Appointed today to take the place of Mr. Lord was William O'Keefe, assistant dean and professor of law at Boston College Law School. Appointed to replace Mr. Jones was Mrs. Florence I. Gay, principal of a Falmouth (Mass.) school.

State House rumors, proven right so for, said that the Reardon housecleaning would continue.

Snow—City Still Without Adequate Kit

While city officials and the Boston Finance Commission today discontinued temporarily their tug of war which has left Boston "in the middle" without proper snow equipment Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven explained just how Boston will take care of its first big winter storm.

In the first place, nothing official can be done until the snow is three inches deep—plows can't scoop up less than this. After the proper depth has been reached, Mr. Carven has 185 plows ready to go into action, but in any case no shovelers will be called out until tomorrow.

The public works commissioner said that he has a $250-a-year contract with the weather bureau for special snow-storm service. Latest reports from this service were that less than an inch had fallen late this morning, not more than six inches will fall, and it was possible that the snow might turn to rain.

Warning—Goodwin Asks Drivers to Be Careful

"Motorists! With snow on the ground, I beg of you to be careful and slow down at intersections," warned Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today.

"Someone's little child may be coasting, and if you do not have control of your car, you may kill or maim him. The responsibility is yours. . . . Remember! You do not have the same control over your car when the streets are wet and slippery that you have when they are dry."

Monarchism—Joins Other 'isms in Boston

"Over several afternoon teas at a charming Boston home, a Monarchist Party had been organized by a group of young men and women who have felt for some time that Republicans and Democrats no longer deserve to be considered intellectually respectable."

Thus did monarchy make its bow into the United States in this City of Boston today. The statement lead the current issue of a magazine edited by a young Beacon Hillite named David Page, called "Anathema" the title of which may or may not have any connection with the party launching.

Colored by an intellectualism obviously lacking the tempering virtues of simplicity and conciseness, the magazine article wanders through wordy byways to make the introduction of a crown complete. Douglas of Social Credit, "The Robber Barons," Communism and Fascism are all discussed.

But no plan of action is outlined. Neither is consideration taken of the American Legion or other similar

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Göbbels Rallies Germans to Win Former Colonies

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP)—Dr. Paul Joseph Göbbels, Minister of Propaganda, called the German people to further sacrifices today in advancing the Reich's rearmament toward the time when the National Socialist Government pushes out for colonies.

"The time is coming when we must demand colonies," he defiantly told 25,000 listeners in Deutschland Hall. "It cannot go on like this. There are countries which have more colonies than they know what to do with."

Material for Arms

Sarcastically, he criticized National Socialists who worry about butter and egg shortages when Germany stands in need of raw materials for the rearmament program.

"If the Fatherland should be attacked, we cannot throw butter at the enemy," he declared. "We've got to have cannon."

Sacrifices now demanded of the German people are heavy, he said, because "we are making up for what others neglected for 15 years."

The Propaganda Minister said the Reich was "lashed" into the Treaty of Versailles, where Germany lost much of its colonial territory, and declared the document had not been signed by statesmen "but only cowards."

Reduction in Imports

Germany does not intend to meddle in any way in the "English-Italian - Ethiopian conflict," Dr. Göbbels continued, "but what others possess we also must possess."

The effect of the German campaign to produce as much foodstuff as possible internally has been to lower imports from 2,500,000,000 marks to 1,000,000,000 marks annually, the Propaganda Minister told his audience.

This result, he said, leaves "us 1,500,000,000 marks for raw materials for armaments.

"Naturally it's difficult but the United States which has no raw material problem has 9,000,000 unemployed."

Warning to Russia

He warned Russia to consider carefully its military operations, so far as the Reich is concerned, and said bluntly, "If the Red Army crosses our border we'll chase it out with our Prussian Grenadier regiments."

Before American newspapers accuse Germany of persecuting Jews, Dr. Göbbels said, "They should first see to it that American national heroes don't have to flee from their own country."

Boy Gives Elders Lesson in Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianola, Okla.

WHEN young Dulan Day of Pittsburg County picked 425 pounds of seed cotton from one acre, his father and all the other senior farmers of the neighborhood took notice.

Up until cotton-picking time when results become pounds, many of the old settlers thought the Day boy was "just foolin' around." They heard something about the Extension Service of the Oklahoma A. & M. College supplying the young 4-H farmer boy with calcium arsenate and they had heard C. F. Stiles, extension entymologist, preaching up and down between their own rows of cotton that foliage dusted with calcium arsenate became unfriendly to the boll weevil—but to most of the men only seeing was believing.

Now that the proof has been offered in Dulan Day's experiment, older men in the county have announced their willingness to try dusting their next crops. The young farmer Day dusted only one of his four-acre cotton patch. From the one acre that received calcium arsenate dust four different times his yield was more than twice that of the combined pounds from the undusted acres.

Sinclair Aides Seek Democratic Plank On EPIC Program

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP)—A new fight to carry a "production-for-use" plank to the national Democratic convention was opened today by Upton Sinclair's forces at the opening of a two-day convention of the End Poverty League.

Mr. Sinclair's "EPIC" supporters were beaten last night by Senator William G. McAdoo's "right wingers" in a struggle for control of the Democratic State Central Committee meeting amid cries of "sell out" and "wait until tomorrow."

Climaxing weeks of maneuvers, Senator McAdoo's men succeeded in limiting the committee meeting to a blanket endorsement of President Roosevelt for re-election, forstalling any recommendation of Mr. Sinclair's "production-for-use" principle, a state platform plank.

Chairman Culbert L. Olson, state Senator and nominal EPIC leader since Mr. Sinclair's virtual retirement, surrendered the gavel and control to Senator McAdoo's lieutenants, who marshaled a bare majority by proxies.

The committee adopted a resolution asking President Roosevelt to name his own slate of California delegates.

Leonard E. Miller, editor of the National EPIC News, organ of the End Poverty League which ran Mr. Sinclair's campaign for Governor in 1934, warned the fight to take the "production-for-use" issue to the national convention was not over.

Mexico to Open New Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—This city's present school population of 140,000 will be sharply increased with the opening of 10 new schools in the Federal District at the beginning of the new term, the Ministry of Education predicted.

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Kipling's Fame Won by Vigor Of Verse and Prose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 18—Around the name of Rudyard Kipling, who passed on here today, an aura of literary mythology hangs, as strange yet compelling as his pungent stories in verse and prose that came down from the hills of India filled with mystery, legend and queer-sounding yet aptly rhyming Oriental words.

Kipling introduced the British Tommy in India to an Empire that had only half known and appreciated him. All the pathos, humor and self-seeking pettiness of colonial administration was painted by this rarely gifted author with a vividness that brought out the essential comedy of much pomposity, and the essential kernel of human sensibility behind much that outwardly appeared comical.

Reputation Won Early

Few authors in their lifetime have shared more of the common literary myth that recurrently asserts a great author never existed, or that his works were done by another. He was widely believed to belong to a past literary period, and even occasional news reports of his presence and activity did not wholly dispel the popular illusion.

An explanation may be found in the establishment of his reputation in youth, and on early writings penned in far-away India. He was born in Bombay, and his earliest education was there, until he went away to school in England. Then he returned to India, where some of his best writing was done. His later writings, which ran to some 100 volumes, never supplanted his earliest impression on a public which warmed to his rousing stories and laughed at his yarns that never failed to be flavored with the overbrooding mystery of the East.

Recessional

Kipling the World War poet, and Kipling the author of a poem about King George V on the recent silver jubilee of his reign, seems but a pale shadow of the man who gave to the world the solemn, stirring cadences of Recessional, chosen to be read on the occasion of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee:

Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

It is Kipling the author of "Kim," of "Barrack Room Ballads," of the "Jungle Book," of "Captains Courageous," "Departmental Ditties," "If" and the "Eyes of Asia," who strikes a responsive chord far more than Kipling the author of "The Irish Guards in the Great War," "A Book of Words," or even "The Years Between" and "The Light That Failed."

Log of His Travels

His writings traced the log of his roaming, varied life over the Seven Seas—a title, incidentally of one of his collections of poems. "Plain Tales From the Hills," "Departmental Ditties," and other early works recorded his life with the British Tommies after he came back to India from school in England. He took an editorial post on the Civil and Military Gazette, a newspaper published at Lahore. Later he served on the Allahabad Pioneer, living with the army on the frontier and covering special assignments for his paper. To the Tommies he could say in truth:

I have eaten your bread and salt,
I have drunk your water and wine;
The deaths ye died I have watched beside,
And the lives that ye led were mine.

His earliest ditties were written as fillers for the columns of the Gazette. Requests poured in for their publication, and the youthful Kipling himself partly set and bound the first editions.

Returned to Original Work

His first successes, however, led on to years of frustration. Leaving India for England in 1890, he sought in vain to find a market for his later stories in America and in his own country. More than once he was on the point of giving up writing.

Then he dug out his original work, presenting his tales from India to a public that drank them in and clamored for more. His success, when it came on a wide scale, was immediate. From obscurity he was soon basking in a popularity that blurred his outlines and soon wove the aura of myth about his name.

Won Nobel Prize

Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907, he was the first Englishman to receive this honor. Considerable controversy arose in England over the award, since it passed by contemporaries who were believed to be more typically English in their writing.

Kipling was acknowledged to be the poet of Empire, and of the British in India, but some critics did not go beyond this in their estimate of his work. Yet the award stood, and time has already raised some of Kipling's work to a place in literature that is distinctively his own and seems destined to endure.

Kipling wrote laboriously, scratching out freely and filling wastebaskets with efforts that fell short of his self-imposed standards. It is said that for every story that got into print, he fed six to the wastebasket.

Various Residences

Kipling traveled extensively. On his first trip across America from India, he tried without success to obtain newspaper work. He toured America soon afterward, this time with the prestige of publishing success in London and of tours in South Africa, Australia and Ceylon. Returning to England from America, he married an American girl, Miss Caroline Starr Balestier, in 1892. They settled in Brattleboro, Vt., where two of their three children were born.

In 1896, the Kiplings left America to winter in South Africa, and then decided to make their permanent home in England. There Kipling continued writing, but lived in semi-seclusion.

Farmers Vote for New AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCILLA, Ga.—Irwin County farmers voted here 400 to 9 for the enactment by Congress of an AAA substitute. A committee of 10 members from each local district was appointed for the purpose of drafting a plan to present to the Georgia congressional delegation.

Latin America Seeks To Spur Immigration

(Continued from Page 1)

Guzman Dinator told what Chile had done for the jobless, and Haitian Government Delegate Gustavo Silva proposed that the governing body study the relationship "between private landed ownership and the growing increase in agricultural misery."

Government Delegate Enrique Forn (Argentina) also proposed that Geneva prepare a draft convention concerning the truck system for the peculiar needs of the American continent.

The Haitian Government sponsored a motion deprecating monopolies which prejudiced the workers and popular nutrition. It asked that Geneva, at an early international conference, lay down constitutional principles prohibiting the formation of monopolies in the hands of private persons, over power, materials or industries of vital importance.

This expression was deemed to mean all power produced by waterfalls or streams, all natural mineral or other deposits, all products of the sea coming from within territorial waters, and the prohibition of any business methods intended to restrict or destroy competition, impose arbitrary prices or obtain control of transport.

Work of U. S. Praised

The Argentine government delegates praised the work done by the United States in the matter of nutrition and exhorted other countries to follow that example.

The Chilean government delegate then opened discussion on the minimum wage—placed on the agenda in the name of his country. He said that past experience and international regulations seemed to show that the fixing of minimum wages by joint boards was considered an occasional measure to be applied only when the workers' associations have not concluded collective agreements.

Suitable Wage Rates

Indirect measures for securing suitable wage rates, according to Delegate Escribar, included development of vocational training, with a view to producing skilled workers who could demand higher remuneration, legislation for settling collective labor disputes, due to demands for the maintenance or raising of wages and the acceptance as a reason for terminating the contract of employment of the payment of inadequate wage rates.

The Chilean code defined a minimum wage as one "not less than two-thirds or more than three-quarters of the wage normally paid for the same class of work to workers of the same skill in the town or district in question." Chile had thus been able to apply the 1933 convention, adopted at the Pan American conference at Montevideo. But the convention had proved difficult to apply because the workers considered that a fundamental factor in the minimum wage is the worker's cost of living.

More Work for Geneva

Harold Butler, director of the Geneva International Labor Office, mentioned wages as one of the subjects that so far had not adequately been explored. He suggested there might be methods so far untried for giving effect to the principle that wages should be adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life.

It was with this in mind that the Chilean government representatives drew the attention of the governing body in their draft resolution to the system of family allowances, which had already proved of value in Belgium and France. The Chilean resolution suggested that the minimum wage and family allowances should be placed on an early Geneva agenda bearing specially in mind the essential needs of the worker and his family, such as food, clothing, accommodation and education.

Brazilian employers' delegate, Vicente Galeazo, gave his full support to the resolution, provided that the minimum subsistence wage was divided into its component parts, covering rent, food, clothing, transport, hygiene and education. This was of fundamental importance, he said, because wages were not always paid entirely in cash. He suggested joint minimum wage boards in every district, because the cost of living varied greatly from one part of the country to the other.

Mexico Reports Congress

Workers' Delegate José Cosio from Cuba fully approved the Chilean proposals. Mexican Government Delegate Cienfuegos referred to Mexico's great interest in and hopes of the conference and surveyed the recent scientific and child welfare congresses in his country. Mexico was specially interested in the agenda subject of agricultural industry.

Rosendo Naula, the Ecuadorian workers' delegate, considered the Geneva office a splendid instrument for collaboration between capital and labor.

British Government Delegate Leggett, of the Geneva Governing Body, delivered a message of greeting and reminded the American representatives that there were few problems peculiar to any continent. As an international organization, Geneva had come up against most of their problems in every part of the world, he said.

Freedom of Association

Señor Cosio of Cuba stressed the principle of freedom of association which should be extended throughout America, while Señor Galeazo of Brazil mentioned labor representation facilities in his country. The Federal Chamber of Deputies in Brazil, he said, had 300 members, of whom 50 represent occupational groups: 21 employers, 21 workers, four representatives of the liberal professions and four of public officials.

Brazilian government delegate Oscar Saraiva, drew attention to one important point in connection with the application of conventions, i. e., supervision of the enforcement of social legislation and the judicial machinery behind that supervision. It was no use adopting conventions if there were no organizations to apply the provisions, he pointed out. Ordinary courts could not keep in touch with social affairs; their procedure was too slow, too clumsy and too expensive for workers. A wage dispute must be settled rapidly because the worker could not afford to wait. He advocated special labor courts.

Douglas Delays Despite SOS Call Of Social Credit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—There is considerable speculation in Alberta over the failure of Maj. C. H. Douglas of England, reconstruction adviser of the Alberta Government, to come to this province to aid in putting the Social Credit program into effect.

Premier William Aberhart informed the press that on Dec. 19 he had sent the following cablegram to Major Douglas: "Come here not later than Jan. 6."

The Premier further explained that by having Major Douglas who is under contract to come to Alberta when summoned, come to this province by Jan. 6, this would allow a month's time before the session in order that the Cabinet would have the Major's full counsel in outlining the enabling Social Credit legislation to be passed at the forthcoming session. However, Jan. 6 has now passed and no intimation has as yet been received by the Alberta Government as to when Major Douglas will be coming to Alberta.

A cable on Jan. 6 from the London correspondent of the Edmonton Journal carried the information that Major Douglas was not sailing until "satisfactory arrangements were made for his visit" but the Premier when interviewed said he was unable to say what the "satisfactory arrangements" would be. About two months ago Major Douglas suggested that he defer his Alberta visit until May, when he would come here and start active work on his plan.

It is suggested that he may ignore the summons of the Alberta Government and postpone his visit until spring.

The belief persists here that Major Douglas's reluctance to take over the Alberta job is due to the fact that R. J. Magor of Montreal was engaged as adviser to work on Alberta's complicated financial problems. The major is understood to be opposed to the interposition of Mr. Magor in the situation, although Premier Aberhart insists his work is not at all involved with Social Credit.

Research for Public Is Aim of Museum

(Continued from Page 1)

to everyday life and thought, has not been systematically brought to the attention of the outside world.

To Share Its Knowledge

Now the academy is definitely setting out to give Philadelphia and the world in general the benefit of all its resources.

The purpose of the academy, as stated by six men who met over an apothecary's shop to found it just 124 years ago, was "the acquirement, increase, simplification and diffusion of natural knowledge."

"For the first 117 years of its history," Mr. Morris said, "the academy was concerned almost entirely with scientific research. A few years ago, however, the picture began to change. There began to be a growing demand upon institutions like ours on the part of the general public. No longer was it only 'Dr. Smith, the eminent foreign scientist, who came to the academy for what it could give—there was also 'John Smith, the lawyer, the storekeeper, the mechanic, the doctor,' here in Philadelphia, who began looking to the academy.

180,000 Visitors in Year

"In 1928 the academy's free museum had a total of 25,000 visitors. The year just past saw more than 180,000 pass through its doors. The schools have begun to send classes to the academy . . . last year some 30,000 children came.

"We want a museum where ideas are on display rather than things," Mr. Morris declared, "and we are, therefore, starting a study that will result in a definite plan based upon the best advice and authority we can get."

The new program is to be carried on under the direction of an executive committee headed by Arthur E. Newbold Jr., treasurer of the academy and a member of its board of trustees. Frank B. Foster will serve as chairman of the committee on museum development, and Edgar B. Howard of the committee on the department of paleontology.

New Group Described

Mr. Morris also described the water hole group which the members were about to see.

"This is," he said, "one of the largest habitat groups ever constructed, occupying an enclosure 50 feet wide and 15 feet deep. In it are shown 16 of the most interesting animals found in East Africa—Kirk's Dik-Dik, Topi, Kongoni,, Grant's Zebra, White-bearded Gnu, Grant's Gazelle, Thomson's Gazelle and Impalla.

"All, except the zebra, belong to the antelope family, and are shown as observed in life by Harold T. Green, the academy's curator of museum exhibits, who led the expedition that collected the animals and the trees and other natural accessories used in the foreground. The background, painted from sketches made on the spot by C. Clarke Rosenkranz, reproduces an actual scene on the Serengeti Plains, near Kilimafeza, Tanganyika Territory."

Unsolved Problems

In connection with the new habitat group the Academy is launching another experiment—a small folder which in colorful language describes the exhibit, stressing the elements of dramatic interest found in it, and leaving the visitor with some unanswered questions to think about.

After drawing attention to several differently colored weaverbirds it concludes—"but why so different in color? And why the Zebra's stripes, why the Topi's purplish color—and why do some Antelopes' horns curve forward and some to the rear? These are questions still unanswered—awaiting some one to solve."

Readers are invited to tell museum officials how they like this new type of leaflet.

Dr. Conant Speaks

Dr. Conant spoke briefly of the notable past achievements of physical scientists and naturalists working for the academy. He also stressed its present opportunities of working with the schools, colleges and other scientific institutions of the city, so that all efforts will be complementary and there will be no duplication.

Dr. Scott emphasized the value of Dr. Leidy's paleontological researches at the academy and referred to the mass of material which has since been acquired by it, which only awaits study and classification by new experts when the paleontology department is re-established.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

ANOTHER heterogeneous musical menu was prepared by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky for the twelfth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season at home (Jan. 17-18). It read: Bach, Two Preludes arranged for string orchestra by Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli; Beethoven, Symphony No. 6; Carpenter, "Danza"; Mendelssohn, Scherzo from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music; Debussy, Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," and Wagner, Prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

The Bach Preludes in this arrangement were familiar from two previous hearings. They pay tribute to the master without impertinence. They were played superbly by the Boston strings, and were directed justly by Dr. Koussevitzky except for a shade too much emphasis on the violins in the Vivace.

The "Pastoral" Symphony comparatively seldom reaches the program of a major orchestra nowadays. It was last heard in this series nearly six years ago. For revival it needs a fresh approach; not a new "reading," but a performance that will give "the impression of the first night." Dr. Koussevitzky had evidently labored with the work, and it sounded so. There was striving for effect where only simplicity was needed, and the outline was dulled accordingly.

John Alden Carpenter's "Danza," which had its first performance last December in Chicago, was the program's only novelty. It is a pleasant if not important piece which employs alternately Spanish and popular American material, giving them rhythmic verve and dressing them in brilliant orchestral colors. It should make a good number for the Pop concerts.

The performance of the Mendelssohn Scherzo was heavy-handed, but the Debussyan atmosphere was nicely caught in the "Faun" and the "Meistersinger" Prelude was eloquently proclaimed. L. A. S.

Burton Holmes

BURTON HOLMES and his audience began last night in Symphony Hall their travels through South America by airplane. In a series of remarkably beautiful still and motion pictures. Mr. Holmes traced the trip from New York City to Mendoza, Argentina, with a number of side excursions.

The journey was one of contrasts. Scenes of tropic growths in Guatemala were followed by views of the snow-capped Andes made when the temperature outside the plane was 20 below. The ancient buildings of the Incas stood beside the latter architecture of the Spanish period, and not far off, Mr. Holmes showed pictures of "modernistic" summer homes. At another point in the journey, Indians were shown performing the vestiges of their pagan rites within the shrine of a Christian church.

Perhaps one of the most thrilling moments was spent watching a giant plane pass directly over the Christ of the Andes. Another imposing spectacle was the abandoned city of Machu Pichu, built by Incas who had been driven from the City of the Kings by Pizarro. The city had been lost for centuries and was only recently discovered. Raised without the aid of metal tools or mortar, the masonry in the houses and terraces of this Inca-built town is comparable to that of the pyramids.

Mr. Holmes concluded with a series of pictures of the great Andean peaks taken on the journey between Chile and Argentina. "Chapter Two" of the South American journey—back to the United States via the east coast—will be given next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Dance Notes

Martha Graham will give a recital of solo dances at the Repertory Theater on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5. The previous evening she will speak at the Pauline Chellis Studio on "The Dance as an Art and its Relation to the Theater." This lecture was originally announced for Sunday evening, March 1. The date is changed because of Miss Graham's transcontinental tour which is to begin at about that time.

Otto Ashermann is directing the dances for the Dartmouth winter carnival production of "Ruddigore" in February.

Tonight Clara Wagner of Community Service will speak on "Modern Drama and the Dance" at the Contemporary Dance Group Studio, 16 La Grange Street.

Long Guards Refute Charge of Shooting

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18 (AP)—A full-page newspaper advertisement yesterday carried the answer of Senator Huey P. Long's bodyguards to charges that one of them killed him.

The six guards who were with the Senator when he was fatally wounded last Sept. 8, paid for the advertisement to call a "palpable fake" an assertion by Representative Cleveland Dear, intimating in a radio address that one of the "chief bodyguards" might be responsible.

Mr. Dear is anti-Administration candidate for Governor in next Tuesday's Democratic primary.

At the time of the shooting of Long, all reports were to the effect that he was fatally wounded by Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, Baton Rouge physician, who was slain by bodyguards. The guards testified at a coroner's inquest that Dr. Weiss fired the fatal bullet.

Dr. Weiss' father recently issued a statement that Long was killed as a result of a "personal difficulty" and that "in all probability" he was shot by one of his own bodyguards.

Law Students Legislate

Seven law students of the University of Oklahoma, all Democrats, hold seats in the State Legislature.

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Pres. Roosevelt	Jan. 22	Cobh,	Jan. 30	Jan. 21, 8:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 24	Cherbourg,	Jan. 30	Jan. 24, 1:00 pm	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm
†Champlain	Jan. 25	Plymouth,	Feb. 1	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 8:00 am
‡Conte Di Savoia	Jan. 25	Gibraltar,	Jan. 31	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
§Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco, Jan. 25	Jan. 20, 4:00 pm	Jan. 20, 7:30 pm
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

adherents, "this plan of letting the war drag on seems to me about the worst conceivable. It inflicts a maximum of distress and social danger on the Italian nation and a maximum of prolonged war and suffering on the Ethiopians. It would show the League to be a body without either courage or conscience and betray the whole principle of collective security."

In Ethiopia—Italy Boosts Victory Claims

Southern Front—Italian headquarters boosted its estimate of Ethiopian losses to 5000 and of prisoners taken to 3000, in the running battle on the west, the Associated Press reports. Armored cars have penetrated 125 miles inside the Ethiopian lines, it was said, up the Gande Dorya Valley.

But Ethiopia officially termed these claims "fantastic." The whole area was but lightly held, they said. The troops of Ras Desta Demtu were there to threaten a flank atack, the moment that General Graziani moved forward toward Harar on the east, it was pointed out. If Ras Demtu's troops retire, they will come back again, the argument ran, as soon as the meager Italian units are shifted to the east again.

Rome—A tight censorship on discussing war plans or stocks of war materials was clamped down by decree, tightening the existing military secrets law.

Ellsworth—Thanks British for Antarctic Rescue

London (AP)— Lincoln Ellsworth wirelessed his thanks to the committee directing the rescue work of the British Royal Research vessel Discovery II, for sending the ship to his aid in Little America. The committee announced at the same time that the master of the research ship had messaged that they expected to meet Sir Hubert Wilkins tomorrow in the Bay of Whales. Sir Hubert was aboard the Wyatt Earp, supply ship of the Ellsworth expedition, which sailed to the rescue of the stranded men at the same time as the Discovery II. Ellsworth wired:

"Kenyon and I are deeply grateful for the extraordinary effort which you, through the officers and crew of the Discovery II, put forward on our behalf. . . . We cannot thank you enough for all that has been done."

Arms—Reich Building 110,500 Tons of Warcraft

Berlin (AP)— Warships aggregating 110,500 tons are under construction in German shipyards the naval monthly, Marine Rundschau, said in a survey of Reich fleet building progress. They include two battleships of 26,000 tons each, two 10,000-ton cruisers, 16 destroyers, 16 submarines and 10 auxiliary craft. In addition, "plans for the first aircraft carrier and additional battleships are in preparation," the publication said. The survey emphasizes that "the three outstanding developments during 1935" were:

1. Restoration of compulsory military service.
2. The naval agreement with England (which permits Germany to build up to 35 per cent of the English fleet tonnage).
3. Adoption of a new war flag (the "Reich's Kriegsflagge," which incorporates the National Socialist emblem, the swastika).

"A new basis has been created," the survey concludes, "upon which the navy, limited only by obligations voluntarily undertaken, can be built to a strength corresponding to Reich needs and to her status as a sovereign great power."

Benjamin I—Named Patriarch of Greek Church

Istanbul (AP)— The Metropolitan Benjamin, senior member of the the Holy Synod, was elected Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church to succeed the late Photius II. The new Patriarch, who is the 226th head of the Greek Orthodox section of the Eastern Church, will be known as Benjamin I.

Firemen Race to Blaze, Only to Find Mayor Had Turned In False Alarm

MARLBORO, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—Mayor Charles A. Lyons and members of the City Council suddenly sounded a false alarm in the center of the business district the other night to find out how many volunteer firemen answer an alarm.

Of the 40 who should have answered, 32 did. Three were absent from the city. The Mayor said one of the three on the board of fire engineers was also absent.

The move followed an argument at the City Council session. The Mayor had charged that paid volunteers were sending "runners" in the shape of brothers or relatives to fires instead of answering themselves. Some of the councilmen objected. The session was suddenly adjourned and all walked to the corner while the Mayor pulled the alarm.

The engagement was termed a "draw." Both sides appeared to have found satisfaction.

After it was over and the apparatus had returned, some prankster pulled a false alarm at the other end of town. The firemen said "most of the 16,000 population appeared to attend."

Arkansas Crash Held Not a Forced Landing

FORREST CITY, Ark., Jan. 17 (AP)—Maj. R. W. Schroeder, chief of the U. S. Commerce Department's airline inspection service, said today the American Airlines palatial liner "Southerner" was not making a forced landing when it crashed into an Arkansas swamp with 17 fatalities.

Major Schroeder's statement, coming shortly before the scheduled start of a federal public hearing into the disaster, was based on observation at the scene of the ship's destruction which government investigators surveyed repeatedly from the air yesterday and today. His findings indicated that the transcontinental liner, capable of a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour, must have been traveling near its maximum speed when it ploughed into a woodland marsh near here Tuesday night.

A. Barry Bacon

A. Barry Bacon, who passed on at his home in Marshfield, Mass., yesterday, became President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, at the Annual Meeting last June.

After coming to Boston from Washington, D. C., Mr. Bacon was long active in retail merchandising, and steadily advanced to the presidency of the Boston firm of Chandler & Co., one of the oldest specialty department stores in Boston and New England.

A native of Pontiac, Mich., when he was quite young Mr. Bacon went to the national capital with his parents and there he spent his boyhood. His interest in commerce early led him into the retail field. Shortly after coming to Boston, Mr. Bacon became interested in Christian Science. In addition to serving as President of The Mother Church, Mr. Bacon held the same office in his branch church at Marshfield, where he also was a director.

Glass Defense Of Wilson Hits Isolation Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

head, and defended Woodrow Wilson.

But when Senator Glass sat down he left the original facts of the dispute just where they had been before. The record of the discrepancy in Wilson's statements had not been cleared up.

Ridicules Isolationist Idea

What had been altered, however, and what Senator Glass did that is likely to have a lasting effect on the whole course of the neutrality debate in Congress in the months to come was to ridicule the idea of American economic isolation in the event of another foreign war, and in fiery words to cast an emotional spell over the whole issue.

For good or bad, Senator Glass seems to have identified what Wilson did in the World War with what Senator Glass, and his immediate supporters, believe should be done in another war. The Glass speech, accordingly, seems to mark a turning point, of some sort or another, in the far-reaching neutrality debate.

Brings Debate to Earth

However much shocked the Nye supporters may be at this turn of events, at least they agree that the Glass speech does a useful service in bringing the debate down to realities. Up to now there has been a vast deal of lip service to the economic neutrality thesis in Congress, and a much greater degree of shoulder shrugging over the resolution in the lobbies.

The Glass speech has brought the matter all out into the open. He takes the ground openly that America cannot keep free from the economic entanglements of another war and, while declaring that Woodrow Wilson was not influenced by "the paltry dollars of Wall Street interests" in 1917, and that the United States entered the war because of German submarines, goes on to declare that the hope of economic segregation is a fantasy.

Loses in the Recountal

Senator Glass appears to have failed to strike off any imperishable phrases yesterday between the hammer of his indignation and the anvil of his eloquence in defending Mr. Wilson. Yet a Glass speech is something to be seen and heard, rather than read about.

The Senator speaks only infrequently in the chamber, he speaks slowly, and he speaks, under normal conditions, quietly, as he husbands his strength. Only under the stress of unusual emotion is the press gallery able to catch all of the salty comments which he invariably lets fall. His delivery is slow enough so that a reporter can get the gist of it in long hand. Senator Glass, it also may be said, speaks in a southern drawl, which is emitted from one side of his mouth.

Achieves Real Force

But when Senator Glass is talking, as he did yesterday, on the full tide of indignation, the event becomes one of importance. He achieves what so many other senators try to do and fail—real force of feeling that carries everything before it. Yesterday it was like suddenly seeing the flag raised snapping into the sky, and then dipped in honor of the memory of a great wartime President, who belonged to all the nation. It was like the blowing of a battered trumpet sounding again the note for another charge against the enemy; it was the rumble of martial drums going by outside the window.

The Senate listened breathlessly. Senator Glass has a reputation for conviction, courage and disinterestedness that makes his slight stature a towering figure in the Senate; he spoke from his heart, and saying what—to many, and perhaps most, of his colleagues—carried conviction.

Defends Free Trade

This was certainly true of his defense of Wilson, though probably less so of his references to neutrality. As to the latter, some of the pertinent phrases of his speech follow:

"Every intelligent American citizen knew that the banking interests of this country were loaning large sums of money to the Allies. And why not? We were selling the warring nations our cotton. We were selling them our produce of every description, both the Allies and the Central Powers, so far as delivery could be made. Why should we not have sold them our credit?

"It was not a war of our making. For three years it was their war. Why should we have shut down our industries? Why should we have refused to the producing farmers of this country the right to sell the products of their farms? And why should we have prevented, if we could have prevented, the banking interests from selling their credit abroad? . . .

Ruin In Segregation

"You let the United States of America segregate itself in all of its trade relations whenever war shall occur and you literally wreck the economic status of this country.

"Think of it! Some great European nation or nations manufacturing munitions, and exporting their products to the belligerents of Europe or Asia, and the United States isolating itself, pretending to be purer and more humane than any other nation, and denying the right of its own nationals to produce and to sell.

"It has been asserted here that the Government had an unrestricted right to refuse to permit the banking interests of the country to sell their credit abroad during the early stages of the World War. I have not had time to examine the statutes on the subject, but to me it seems an incredible assertion. As a matter of practice the Government of the United States never has done that so far as I know. Quite the contrary."

Epic Lauds Finnish Sons

The Kalevala, Finland's national epos, takes its name from the three sons of Kalewa (or Finland) and recounts the adventures of these heroes.

Prohibition—Locally Run Relief—'War on the Way Out'—Defense of Wilson—Firearms—800,000 on Federal Rolls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs:

Senator Morris Shepard (D) Texas:

Developments since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment continue to demonstrate the value of prohibition in nation and in state.

These developments show that such is the nature and power of the liquor traffic that no unit, national, state or otherwise, is able to handle it with any substantial degree of success once the legal and constitutional barriers are broken down. Already there are more places where legalized liquor is sold in the area where all prohibition has been abolished, state and national, than there were in the entire country at the time of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. Before national prohibition there were 177,790 saloons. Now, by best estimates, there are more than 200,000 retail outlets.

Senator James J. Davis (R), Pennsylvania:

The administration of the Works Relief program and funds by locally elected officials would save millions of dollars in the cost of administration, wipe out partisan politics as the dominant factor in employing men, put an end to red tape and delay in getting projects under way, and result in work projects of a more substantial character.

Senator Arthur Capper (R), Kansas:

Regardless of blundering diplomacy, regardless of scheming dictators and equally scheming war profiteers, regardless of what may happen over the world in the next 10 years to discredit this prophecy, I say to you that war is definitely on the way out.

Senator Tom Connally (D), Texas:

Whether you loved Woodrow Wilson or whether you hated him, whether you agreed with him or whether you opposed him, when the history of this republic shall be written, his titanic figure will tower above some of the puny pigmies who now bark at his memory, as Pikes Peak towers above the fog and the bog of that Arkansas swamp which only yesterday engulfed 17 human lives.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), New York:

Of course we realize that firearms—particularly small arms, revolvers—are possessed in larger numbers in the United States than anywhere else. Since the war a million or more have been imported from abroad, and they are found in the hands of juvenile delinquents.

Senator Sherman Minton (D), Indiana:

If the court has effectively paralyzed the arm of Congress to act to relieve the people who constitute the Government, then the people must act to reclaim their own government.

Representative Maury Maverick (D), Texas:

Today in England they are building 350,000 houses a year, 85 per cent out of private capital and 15 per cent out of capital of the Kingdom. In this country we are building something like 40,000 houses a year. We should build a million houses or home units a year for the next 10 years. But on the basis of our population we are building about 4 per cent of what they are building today in England, which is about the size of Illinois.

Representative Chester C. Bolton (R), Pennsylvania:

I wonder how many of you realize that today we have approximately 180 various agencies in our Government gathering, collecting and publishing statistics.

Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) Massachusetts:

The figures show that we have today about 800,000 people on the federal rolls, not counting legislative, judicial, or military personnel. This is an increase of nearly one quarter of a million since 1933. As one who believes in the merit system, as one who believes that the adoption of the Civil Service Act took us out of intolerable conditions existing before its adoption, I urge a thoroughgoing investigation of conditions prevailing in the field of civil service. The nation is entitled to know what the real situation is.

New Law Sought Exempting Children From Vaccination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and members of the Legislature have before them an appeal by H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, for legislation exempting children from vaccination when there is no smallpox. Such a law as Mr. Anderson asks now applies in rural districts, but does not apply in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Mr. Anderson says in his appeal that the law he advocates would make it possible for parents to meet the requirements of the compulsory education law without surrendering their right to determine the form or manner of treatment to be supplied or proscribed to their children.

"Whenever it can be shown that smallpox constitutes a real menace to the health of school children, unvaccinated children are automatically excluded from school," he says, "and so long as smallpox does not constitute a real menace to school children there is no occasion for the exercises of such arbitrary power by boards of health as the denial of a public school education to unvaccinated children.

London Settlement Gets £10,000 Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A gift of £10,000 has been made by the Pilgrim Trust to Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, pioneer social settlement in the East End of London.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, in a letter to the settlement on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee dinner recently celebrated, said the sociological researches inspired by Toynbee Hall had deeply influenced the scope and character of British domestic legislation.

Yarn Mills Vote To Abide by Terms Of Old NRA Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 17—Mill executives representing 3,500,000 spindles producing carded or combed cotton yarn in the South and East voted unanimously for continued adherence to the principal provisions of the textile's former NRA code and adopted a method for solving problems created when the processing tax was invalidated.

The action was taken at a meeting at the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce with approximately 300 mill officials attending. The vote indorsing continued code adherence was considered an indication that these manufacturers will co-operate with the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., in its program of pledging individual manufacturers to this plan. Copies of the pledge are being distributed among the mills.

Provisions of Pledge

The pledge provides:

1. For employees engaged in operating textile machinery inside the mill or engaged within the mill in handling material in process, the maximum work week shall not exceed 40 hours in any one calendar week.
2. The minimum rate of wages for such employees shall be 30 cents an hour in the southern branch of the industry and 32½ cents an hour in the northern branch, with the exception of learners and workers partly incapacitated by reason of age or disability.
3. Minors under 16 years of age shall not be employed.
4. Productive machinery, defined as spinning spindles and looms, shall not operate more than 80 hours in any one calendar week, such limitation to apply to each individual spindle and loom.

Assurance to Workers

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the institute, here for the meeting, said that acceptance of the pledge will be definite assurance to the workers and to the public that the industry determined not to return to "those manufacturing conditions which resulted in unstable markets, heavy business losses and periodic unemployment.

He declared the pledge as having "tremendous social and economic possibilities." It means, he explained, "preservation for the workers of the substantial gains made for them since the adoption of the industry's code when the work week was reduced from an average of 55 hours or more to a maximum of 40 and average hourly wage rates increased 76 per cent."

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Sunday Savings on Telephone Calls

All day Sunday you can make out-of-town telephone calls at week-day night rates.

Take advantage, this Sunday, and make — at the new bargain rates — that telephone call to:

— the mother who hasn't heard from you lately
— a son or daughter away from home
— a friend who is ill
— someone who has a birthday or anniversary soon.

THREE MINUTES of family news, of encouragement, of cheer, of congratulation, will be an ideal Sunday afternoon interlude, and will undoubtedly mean as much to you as to the person you call.

Ever since last June, when telephone night rates went into effect at 7 o'clock instead of at the old hour of 8:30, we have been saying "Save after seven".

Now we say, in addition: "Save on Sunday" because, beginning January 19th, regular telephone night rates apply all day Sunday. This means that from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until 4:30 Monday morning, you can make most out-of-town telephone calls at bargain rates.

STATION-TO-STATION CALLS
When you call by number or for "Anyone"

Beginning Sunday, January 19th, and on every Sunday thereafter, the regular night rates (in effect from 7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.) will also be in effect all day Sunday. This means you can make most station-to-station telephone calls from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until Monday morning, at rates ranging from 12 to 50 percent lower than week-day rates.

PERSON-TO-PERSON CALLS
When you ask for a particular party

Beginning Wednesday night, January 15th, and every night thereafter and on Sundays, lower rates are available for the first time on all person-to-person calls which have a day station-to-station rate of more than 35 cents. These rates are in effect during the same hours as the night rates for station-to-station calls — from 7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. nightly and all day Sundays.

NOTE
When you wish to make a station-to-station call, but you do not know the number, ask Information for it. Then give the number to your operator. When you wish to make a person-to-person call, ask for, or dial, "Toll Operator." For further information about telephone toll rates also call "Toll Operator."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Boston Day... Reardon, Snow, Goodwin, Monarchy...

(Continued from Page 1)

groups. Bostonians today smiled as they imagined such groups currently excited over the idea of Communism, finding the idea of a King for the United States taking on noticeable proportions—and right in Boston, the cradle of liberty!

Home Loans—Federal Official Talks in Boston

"New England with its intellectual tradition, its maturity, its poise, and even its cynicism, provides a certain balance wheel and stabilizer to the national motor which otherwise would more frequently overheat itself and run wild."

Thus did Dr. H. E. Hoagland, member of the Federal Home Loan Board, today paraphrase New England's part in national economics.

Speaking before the members of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, Dr. Hoagland further declared, "I have no misconception that the Board, even with the tremendous resources at its command, can alone restore prosperity to the American people. I do believe that the co-operation of this Board with the home financing institutions of the country will produce highly satisfactory results."

Dr. Hoagland listed advantages of the HOLC to members of the Boston Home Loan Bank as follows:

1. The right to advertise membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank System.
2. An arrangement which permits a larger investment of funds in income-producing assets.
3. A supplementary source of funds for investment purposes.
4. A corps of experts at your service.

Museum—Rise in Aid Still Far Below That of 1929

Members of the Museum of Fine Arts received their annual report today. Gratified by an increase of about $2000 in the amount of subscriptions over 1934, they noted that the 1935 figure shows the yearly donation still far below that of 1929. Continued support is greatly needed in maintaining this famous institution, which receives no state or city funds but relies on public generosity.

Also reported was excavation work proceeding through the Joint Expedition of the Museum, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, to Rayy, as well as through the Boston Museum's activity at Chanhu-daro, in the Indus Valley.

Outstanding additions during 1935, according to Dr. George H. Edgell, director, include Manet's painting, the "Kneeling Monk," the Holbein portrait of Sir William Butts, the pastel "Danseuse" by Degas; ancient Indian stone sculpture, Chinese pottery, Japanese bronzes, Egyptian antiquities from Tell-el-Amarna, rare Old World textiles, prints, English and early American silver. Art classes, docent tours and lectures have attracted increasingly large numbers seeking the instruction which the museum provides.

U. S. Funds—May Be Involved in Store Holdup

Because the holdup of a Harrison Avenue drug store postal station last night may have netted two holdup men post office funds, Chief Post Office Inspector John J. Breslin sent out Inspectors Chester S. Anderson and John F. Callaghy to investigate the case today.

Henry J. Doherty, proprietor of the drug store was wounded seriously during the robbery, one of two committed by the same pair of masked bandits who looted a total of $36.

If any post office money is included in this amount, the holdup men will face a mandatory sentence of 25 years for armed robbery of the mails. The notorious Rhode Island Rettich gang is now incarcerated for this offense in the $119,000 mail robbery in Fall River, last January.

Court—Packard Cashier Found Guilty of Larceny

Awaiting sentence today for larceny of $17,900 was Richard Hoyt of Malden, who was found guilty yesterday in Suffolk Superior Court.

Hoyt was formerly employed as cashier by the Packard Motor Company. The jury did not believe his story that the $17,900 was given to two men disguised as bank guards and that when the regular guards came the money had gone. So he will be sentenced by Judge Thomas J. Hammond on Jan. 21.

* * *

Also appearing in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday was Rose Mastrotolaro of Boston, who pleaded guilty on two counts of perjury for giving straw bail. More significant than the $200 fine imposed by Judge John M. Gibbs was the fact that the case marked another step in the remarkably successful drive against the bail racket being conducted by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle under the direction of District Attorney William J. Foley.

Polymet—Jurors Review 'Tales of Fuzzy Finance'

While jurors in the Government's trial of William L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others in the Polymet Manufacturing Company $640,000 stock fraud contemplated with mixed feelings the heavy snow fall which began with their three-day recess today, they could reflect on a week of amazing testimony.

The following are some of the more spectacular tales of fuzzy finance related before Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court:

1. Two series of transactions involving "straw" agents in which inventions purchased for $1400 and $325, respectively, were boosted to false values of $35,000 and $37,500.
2. Operation of an elaborate telephone and "tipster sheet" service through which the virtues of Polymet Manufacturing Company stock were broadcast. The sheet was known as "Financial Profits," and was edited by a mythical person known as "Jerome Whitney," described as "the keenest mind in finance."

After a sufficient build up for "Whitney," the mythical wizard began building up the reputation of Polymet stock by telling the 10,000 subscribers to his "three-star confidential service" that they should sink their full resources in Polymet, and that they would be "amazed" at the results.

3. Testimony to the effect that telephone charges of $11,000 a month were paid by "Financial Profits" for calls to all parts of the country, except Massachusetts. The lines were in operation daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., 25 to 30 calls a day were made and bills were paid for in cash at least two or three times a week.

Port—Recommendations For Improvements Made

Following a luncheon and inspection tour of Boston's pier facilities yesterday, port men could reflect on the following recommendations for improving Boston's shipping facilities:

1. Straighten out the present system of conflicting charges which clutter up port finances.
2. Build one and possibly two new piers and modernize those already standing.
3. Persuade railroads to bring their terminals under one management and otherwise unify them.
4. Develop long-range plans for systematic development of the port as a whole.

General approval has been given these recommendations.

Lightship—Late Disabled Craft on Job

All vessels approaching or leaving Boston today heard the deep-throated hum of Boston Lightship's oscillating foghorn. Crashed into by the British freighter Seven Seas Spray several weeks ago, she has been repaired to the tune of nearly $3000, and once again was back at her old stand, 17 miles east of the city, serving navigation.

In snowstorms such as swept Boston today, however, more than her foghorn is brought into play, to insure against possible collision. Navigational beams are also used, insuring safety for both lightship and other vessels. But just in case those preventives are not sufficient, as it so happened recently, mariners and sea captains may study a tactful new "notice to mariners" from Uncle Sam, and act accordingly.

No mention of Boston Lightship is made, but seamen might read between the lines. The notice reads: "Recent casualties and near casualties to lightships impose upon the Lightship Service the obligation to renew the caution to all shipmasters that courses should invariably be set to pass lightships with sufficient leeway to avoid possibility of collision from any cause. Errors of observation, current and wind effect, other vessels in the vicinity and defects in steering gear may have and have been the cause of actual collisions . . . jeopardizing . . . lightships . . . and all navigation is dependent on these important aids."

For West Indies

The vessel "Constellation," fast-sailing fore-and-aft rigged schooner, clearing from New York, FEB. 15. Voyage 6 weeks; nine ports. Passenger fare $350. For passage apply TEMPLE TOURS, Globe Bldg., Boston.

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Opera, "Tannhäuser".	Metropolitan Opera; string group.	Frank Dailey and his orchestra.	Lithuanian musicale; soloists.
5:15	Monitor News.			
5:30	Terhune dog story.	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten; variety	Vin. Lopez's Orch. "Nature News".	Hits and Encores; talks; records.
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.			
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler.	News Service.	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	Hawaiian music.	Evening Tattler.	Saturday Night Revue; variety.	News of Youth.
6:30	News; features.	News; music.		Talk; vocal trio.
6:45	Irish Minstrels.	Religion in News.	Dramatic sketch.	Gogo Delys; orch.
7:00	"Treasure House of Melody"; orchestra.	Com. Fed. talk. "Popeye" sketch.	"Family on Tour"; comedy; soloists.	News Service. Fisher's Orchestra.
7:15				
7:30	Message of Israel:	Edwin C. Hill.	Band concert; Indian legend.	Getting the News.
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise.	Strange Facts.		Hod Williams's Or.
8:00	"El Chico" revue.	"Your Hit Parade"; Al Goodman's Orchestra; soloists; trios.	"Irene," with Helen Jepson and James Melton; Al Goodman's Orch.	Soloist; organ. Ted Weems's Orch. Ted Fiorito and his orchestra.
8:15	Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.			
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	Russian Symph. Choir	Rubinoff's Orch.; vocal soloists.	Nino Martini, ten.; chorus; orchestra.	News Service. "Horse Sense".
9:15				
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jolson; Barbara	Minute Men: forum on transport.	"Along Rialto Row": variety.
9:45	program from Chicago: soloists and specialties.	Stanwyck; Patsy Kelly; soloists.	California Melodies: variety.	"Sweet Music": soloists; orchestra
10:00				
10:15				
10:30	Talk, Pres. Roosevelt	Pat Binford; soloists; orchestra.	Pres. Roosevelt ... Spotlight Revue.	Mal Hallet's Orch. Patti Chapin; or.
10:45	Joe Rines's Orchestra			
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news.	News Service.	Abe Lyman's Orch.
11:15	Dick Gasparre's Or.	Sports; records.	Hockey report.	Stevens's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Bernie and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Ozzie Nelson and
11:45	dance orchestra.	his orchestra.	Jan Garber's Orch.	his orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Old South Church.	Temple Israel.	"Freilicher Kabtzen": sketch.
12:15	Johnson's Orchestra.	Piano Club.	Choir and organ.	
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chicago Round Table	Watt relay and news fr'm London	'East Side Karps': dramatic sketch.
12:45	Orchestra; Jan			
1:00	Peerce, tenor soloist	'Road to Romany': gypsy music.	Religious period with speakers; soloists; music.	Italian soloists; instrumentalists.
1:15				
1:30	National Youth Conference: talk; music.	'Words & Music' NBC vocalist.	News Service.	Italian Serenaders: soloists; orchestra
1:45				
2:00	Dedication N. Y. State	Melody Matinee: soloists; orchestra	Address, President Roosevelt.	Address, President Roosevelt.
2:15	Roosevelt Memorial.			
2:30	Continental Varieties: soloists; orchestra.	"Vox Pop": sidewalk interviews.	Jose Manzanares & So. American Or.	Boston Opera Club Orchestra concert
2:45				
3:00	"Your English".	Harry Reser and his Eskimos.	Recording, Scheherazade Suite, Philadelphia Or.	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor; program comment by Lawrence Gilman.
3:15	Pine Mountain Merrymakers: music.	Metropolitan Auditions of the Air	Adrian O'Brien.	
3:30	Oriental music.			
3:45				
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Harry W. Fosdick.	Theodore Roosevelt Memor'l program; speakers.	Special program with speaker and music.	
4:15	Jewels for Tomorrow.			
4:30	Miners Quartet.	Madrigal Group.	Cosmopolitans: or.	
4:45				
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Serenade: variety.	Al Kavelin and his orchestra.	"Melodiana": soloists; orchestra.
5:15	network drama.			
5:30	Becker dog talk.	Dream Drama.	Fraternity House Party: variety.	Sanderson and Crumit; orchestra
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.	Himber's Orch.		
6:00	Evening Journal.	Religious period, from New York.	News Service.	National amateur night: orchestra.
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	Scotti's Orchestra.	Organ recital.	
6:30	"Grand Hotel": network dramatic sketch	Popular variety.	Anson Weeks's Or. Jan Garber's Orch.	"Smiling Ed". Voice of Experience
6:45				
7:00	Jack Benny; soloist;	"K-7," secret service sketch.	Eddie Cantor; soloists; orchestra.	Evening service of Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon;
7:15	Green's Orchestra.			
7:30	Robert Ripley; Ozzie	Garden talk.	Phil Baker and company; orch.	
7:45	Nelson's Or.; soloist.	News; music.		
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's Amateur Hour: soloists; instrumentalists; vocal groups.	Ruby Newman and orchestra with Del Castillo and vocal sextet.	Roxy Memorial program with original members of "Gang".	male quartet; choir; organ. Horace Heidt's Concert Orchestra
8:15				
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	"Life Is a Song": soloists; orchestra.	Rakov's Music and popular soloists.	Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; chorus.	McGinley's Orch. News Service.
9:15				
9:30	Walter Winchell.	American Album of Familiar Music	symphony orch.	1936 Community Fund Campaign
9:45	Whiteman's Orches-		Victor Kolar, con.	
10:00	tra; Suzanne Fisher; soloists.	Symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Gladys Swarthout, sop.	Marriage Clinic: dramatic sketches Freddie Rich's Penthouse Party.	Wayne King and his orchestra. "Band Parade". Special program.
10:15				
10:30	Sunday Evening at			
10:45	Seth Parker's.			

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Light Opera Company, "Ruddigore."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WBZ (WJZ), George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), Forum on Character Building.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: "Pittsburgh."
3:15 WBZ (WJZ), Edgar Allan Poe anniversary program.
4:00 WNAC (WABC), "Commercial Comment"; government talks.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Let 's Talk It Over"; feminine forum; Emily Post; Anne Hard.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Address, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, at National Retail Dry Goods Association banquet.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist; choir.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: "A Prince There Was." with Ricardo Cortez and Adrienne Ames.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Union League Club Founders Day dinner: address, Glenn Frank.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: "The Farm Problem," Sen. L. J. Dickinson, Iowa.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF), Fisk Jubilee Singers.
12:08 WBZ (WJZ), Maison Russe: Russian soloists and orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Special Tour De Luxe for Hitchhikers; Mexican Trip by Thumb Route Only $25

If you are looking for a way to travel inexpensively, take a leaf from the notebook of John E. MacDonough of Cambridge, who last summer made an extensive survey of the religious, economic, social and political conditions in the Republic of Mexico, spent more than seven weeks there and three weeks hitchhiking back to Boston, at a total cost of less than $25.

Mr. MacDonough, a freshman in Boston University's law school, divided his time and research between city and country, visiting Monterey, Nuevo Leon, Satillo and Linnares. He always stayed with a native family, thus getting first-hand information.

In his observations he found that labor holds the upper hand in Mexico, that government labor boards and courts are pro-labor. "Labor can strike, get a 50 per cent increase in wages, besides getting paid for time on strike," he said.

Social side of city affairs, he declared, was typified by the birthday celebrations offered by relatives of an individual who hire an orchestra to serenade him at an early hour in the morning, thereby arousing the entire neighborhood.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow, or possibly snow turning to rain, with rising temperature this afternoon and tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; Sunday snow and colder; colder Sunday night; fresh easterly winds, possibly gales off the coast, shifting to northwest Sunday morning.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow or rain with rising temperature tonight; Sunday snow; colder Sunday.

Maine: Snow probably ending tonight or Sunday; rising temperature tonight; colder in the southwest portion Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Sunday; rising temperature tonight; colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east or southeast winds reaching gale force this afternoon or tonight and shifting to northwest or north Sunday morning and overcast weather with snow over the north and rain or snow over the south portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	15	Minneapolis	-6	-6
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	70	70
Chicago	28	26	New York	34	32
Denver	4	4	Norfolk	42	38
Helena	14	14	Philadelphia	36	32
Jacksonville	60	60	St. Louis	28	28
Kansas City	16	16	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	50	48	Washington	36	36
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 18
B—Minimum, Jan. 17

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:29 p. m.; height, 7.5 feet
Sunday, 6:49 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

SL

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SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE BEACON 1790

Explains New Prison Needs

By a Staff Photographer

Arthur T. Lyman
Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction Who Finds State Trails in Penal Construction

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 9, 11:41 a. m., 2:22, 5:03, 7:44, 10:25. Stage: George Burns and Gracie Allen, Fabien Sevitsky's orchestra.

EXETER—Ronald Colman in "Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Sweet Surrender," with Frank Parker and Tamara. 2:10, 5, 7:55.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Music Is Magic." 2:15, 5:12, 8:05. "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo. 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:08, 4, 6:50, 9:41. Fenway: 1:51, 4:34, 7:17, 10. Also Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:25. Fenway: 12:40, 3:33, 6:06, 8:49.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Winter Magic." "The Lady in Red." "Krazy Kat." "Playgrounds." and news reels.

MODERN—Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and F. Langford in "Collegiate." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

TREMONT—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Evelyn Prentice." 10:16 a. m., 1:08, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Edmund Lowe in "King Solomon of Broadway." 9, 11:36 a. m., 2:28, 5:33, 8:38.

UPTOWN—"Mr. Hobo." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Stars Over Broadway." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

BOSTON—Earl Carroll's "Sketch Book" with the original Broadway cast, starring Ken Murray, Sibyl Bowan and others. "Hitch Hike Lady." 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Featuring Mae Clarke and Arthur Treacher. Also latest news reels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. State: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf." Orpheum: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

MEMORIAL — Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:18, 6:57, 9:36.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 2:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

UNIVERSITY—George Arliss in "Mister Hobo." 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also Edward E. Horton in "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Annual concert of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Club Chorus. 8:30. Dancing after the concert.

Other Events

WELLESLEY COLLEGE DRAMATICS — "Murder in the Cathedral," presented by the Phi Sigma Society, Clubhouse, Wellesley campus. 8.

HOTEL BRADFORD—Reunion of the 4th Division Association of New England. Address by Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York.

REPERTORY THEATER —"Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker, Mickey Mouse, Popeye, Silly Symphony and other cartoons. 9:45 to 6:30.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP — Puppet show, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

Monday

Music

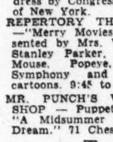
NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Picturesque Holland," by Mrs. Edwin H. Wright. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Round-table discussion. Subject: "Social Security." Speakers: Representative Christian A. Herter, negative, and Mrs. E. Sohier Welch, affirmative. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Literary morning, conducted by Miss Emma Mills, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. Talks by Alec Waugh, Maj. A. W. Smith, Dorothy Speare and Esther Forbes, authors. 11.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Fifth in a series of lectures on "The Historical Background of Modern Japan" entitled "The Fully Developed Feudal Society of the 17th and 18th Centuries" by Sir George Sansom, visiting professor of Japanese studies at Columbia University, 491 Boylston Street. 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN—Talk on "New Voices in American Poetry," by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble, at the Beacon Street home of Miss Clara Endicott Sears. 3.



Chase, economist, on "The Roosevelt Program." 7:45.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Address by S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist, on "British Policy Abroad." Corner Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

NEWTON COMMUNITY FORUM—Address by Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler on "America Faces the Orient." Newton High School Auditorium. 3:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on the evolution of the lamp, covering a period of 2500 years. Copley Square. 3:30.

Music

HOTEL VENDOME—Seventy-ninth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 2:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Piano recital by Myrtle L. Jordan. 8.

HYDE PARK CANDLELIGHT MUSICALE—Concert in the First Congregational Church. 5.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address by Stuart

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Lyman Finds Bay State Lags In New Prison Construction

Massachusetts has spent less on prison construction in the last 20 years than New York has spent on Sing Sing Prison alone, Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, revealed today.

Determined to convince Massachusetts legislators of the paramount need of a new state prison, Mr. Lyman is now busy compiling various figures to show that this state has failed to keep pace with other states in prison facilities, despite the new Norfolk Prison Colony.

State's Prison Bill

In the last 20 years, he said, Massachusetts has spent only a little more than $5,000,000 on prison construction, including the Norfolk colony, which cost more than $3,000,000. New York has spent $6,900,000 on Sing Sing alone.

All week the commissioner has been closeted with the budget commissioner, Carl A. Raymond, and with Governor Curley discussing the sum needed for a new prison.

Architects estimate the cost to be $1,750,000. Governor Curley, in his annual message, recommended $1,900,000. Commissioner Lyman believes $2,500,000 is the more appropriate figure, when all the facilities needed for a 500-unit prison, such as it is proposed to build, are considered.

Sees Change in Sentiment

Concurring with Lewis Parkhurst, former State Senator and a leading advocate of modern penology, Mr. Lyman believes legislative sentiment for a new state institution, to replace Charlestown State Prison, is now more favorable than at any previous time. The recent break at the latter prison, he believes, has something to do with this more favorable attitude.

As for the site of the proposed new institution, the commissioner is still considering possibilities. He is convinced, however, that it should not be located on an island, like the Federal Alcatrez institution.

Opposes Island Prison

"The overhead would be tremendous and too great a burden on the taxpayers," Mr. Lyman argued. "The transportation cost to and from the prison would constitute a considerable part of that overhead. Upkeep of such a prison would also be expensive."

So as far as Mr. Lyman is concerned, a Massachusetts island Alcatrez is impractical, although legislators might have different ideas.

While discussing Alcatrez, Commissioner Lyman predicted that sooner or later a serious riot will occur at the federal prison. The very position of the prison breeds discontent among the prisoners, all of whom are the most desperate and smartest criminals in the country. "It may take considerable time for the resentment to reach the boiling point but a riot is almost certain," he said. "Furthermore, despite the prison's seeming impregnability, escapes undoubtedly will occur sometime. The criminals confined there for long terms are sure to discover some weak point in the prison. No prison is absolutely without a weakness."

Prison Sites Studied

Turning back to the location of the proposed Massachusetts prison, Mr. Lyman declared there are numerous factors affecting the decision.

First, the commissioner is not certain it would be wise to remove the prison from the strong police protection afforded by Boston. Boston's police force is an added guarantee of public safety, he argued. Yet the land costs are almost prohibitive in the city. Food costs are greater, also, he said.

Second, in the country the land is cheaper, the upkeep less. If the prison were located on land now owned by the State in Norfolk, no land purchases would be needed.

Norfolk Site Suggested

The commissioner appeared to favor the latter site. It is located near the present Norfolk Prison Colony. Yet the proposed new institution, being a maximum security prison, would be operated entirely apart from the prison colony, which is reserved for the more promising and rehabilible prisoners.

According to Commissioner Lyman, the plans call for a prison to house 500 men. The wall would be so constructed that the prison could be enlarged to house 1000 capacity, when needed.

This institution, he added, would give Massachusetts its first real opportunity to practice extensively the modern penological system of segregation of the first offenders from the hardened criminals.

Segregation Policy

The practice was started through the erection of the Norfolk prison colony, but better quarters are needed in which to house the more desperate criminals.

Mr. Lyman, at the same time, revealed the new state prison will far from satisfy the building needs of his department.

Other Prison Needs

New construction is needed at the Women's Reformatory at Sherborn, which was originally an abandoned factory. There is little opportunity for segregation there. Furthermore, remodeling or new buildings are needed at the Concord Reformatory, where hardened criminals are now housed with first offenders, to the detriment of the latter.

However, Commissioner Lyman plans to concentrate first on the new state prison proposal. After he obtains victory in that fight, he will take up the other issues.

COMING

A new and enlarged Boston edition featuring advances in news presentation and typography.

JAN. 27

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
BOSTON, U. S. A.

City of Courtyards

LIKE a vast box, the city walls inclose the ancient capital of Peking. The Tartar City rests beside the Chinese City. The Imperial City is enclosed in the Tartar City, and the Forbidden City within the Imperial City—like one box inside another. And within them all is an infinite number of courtyard dwellings, from the mighty rose-and-gold quadrangles of the palace to the humblest coolies' homes. Rickshawing along the narrow *hutungs*, one is enclosed on either side by low gray walls. It is only from an eminence, such as that of the Coal Hill, or the White Pagoda in the Winter Palace park, that he can suspect the myriad numbers of boxlike squares which comprise the vast low expanse of the city.

In the winter-time, little color is to be seen; but, in the spring, a mist of chartreuse hangs everywhere. In the summer the outstretched courtyards are rich with green; and, in the autumn, the red and gold spreads like fire from the north gates to the south. It is then that one realizes how many trees exist in the City of Courtyards—from the ancient ginkgos and cypresses in the temple compounds to the newest willow sapling in a foreigner's garden.

PASSING ALONG THE street, one sometimes catches glimpses of intangible delights hidden behind the gray walls. Over their tiled tops may droop, in spring, a fragrant spray of lavender wistaria. In summer one may snatch a peep at a great vat full of blossoming lotus behind the screen which usually shields the entrance. In the autumn, yellow leaves may flutter into the *hutung* from a gnarled willow which sways invitingly over the wall. And, in the winter, the white snow may lie against a gate which some proud householder has painted lacquer-red and ornamented with fittings of shining brass.

Here and there in the city are scattered the palaces of former Manchu princes, relatives of the Imperial dynasty. In these vast, subdivided dwellings, with separate compartments for the different wives and their children, the relations and dependents, the servants and retainers, dozens of courtyards are encompassed within the outer wall. Over its crest may sometimes be seen the highest pinnacle of a great Chinese rockery; and the mind, thus tantalized, constructs the picture which this suggests.

IT IMAGINES A large court containing a beautiful garden, dominated by the lofty, twisted rockery which, in accord with the principles of Chinese landscape architecture, has been built to represent the natural contours of a mountain. At its base, perhaps, a small stream flows into a quiet pool with lotus and rare goldfish. The pool is spanned by a miniature bridge of marble, overlooked by a tiny tea pavilion with landscape frescoes under the eaves, and a tilted, octagonal roof of colored tiles. Paths wind under the shade of the venerable trees, with great lilac bushes and huge wistaria vines swinging against the wall. On either hand are carefully tended beds where the peony trees—ancient, rare, and large as shrubs—have bloomed through scores of springtimes; and the prized chrysanthemums, in many costly varieties, have taken their autumn turns during the rule of generations of Manchu emperors.

Now most of the princely houses have become impoverished. The tilted roofs of the big main halls, with their high roof trees and the rows of little porcelain animals silhouetted at the corners, have fallen in, perhaps; or grass grows among the tiles. Many of the historic courtyards have been rented as the homes of foreigners, and others are now the squalid, communal dwellings of humble folk.

BUT, EVEN IN ruins, the proportions are lovely. Seldom, except where half-assimilated Western tastes have confused some "new" Chinese, does one see basic ugliness in a Chinese home. Even the compounds of the poor have an integrity of proportion which cannot be challenged because of its simplicity—though sometimes the clutter of refuse distracts the eye. With the rectangle always as the architectural unit, the rooms are ranged on one or two or three or even four sides of the courtyard. The latticed windows of each room face the court, with a door opening into it.

In Occidental houses, one is usually far removed from earth and sky. To go from one's bedroom into the garden, the householder often has to walk down a hall, descend an angular flight of stairs, walk along another hall, cross a veranda, descend several more steps, and at last he is outside. But in a Chinese home one need only open a door—and lo, he has the sun or the stars overhead. It is like the Mediterranean house built around a patio; and architects have often speculated on the similarity of this type of dwelling to the low adobe homes of China, with their tiled roofs and open courts.

THERE ARE CERTAIN disadvantages, of course, to the courtyard system in a climate such as Peking's. During the summer weeks of the rainy season, or on winter nights with a cruel gale blowing down from Siberia, it is inconvenient to step outside in passing from one room to another across the compound. But, throughout the greater part of the year, these drawbacks are overbalanced by the blessing of the China sun. Most often the rooms face south. All through the cold months, the warm light falls like a golden mat through the windows. Yet such is the cunning of ancient Chinese wisdom that, in the summer, there is only cool shade. It is the deep slant of the eaves which is responsible—admitting the yellow light when the sun moves south in the winter, but shutting it out in the hot weather when its burning rays are high overhead.

Forming a graceful slant over the walls of the house, the eaves lend themselves to decorative purposes as well. For under them, in the more prosperous homes, are often frescoes in blue, green, red and yellow. These blend softly with the red paint which has generally been applied to the beams, the pillars and the window lattices.

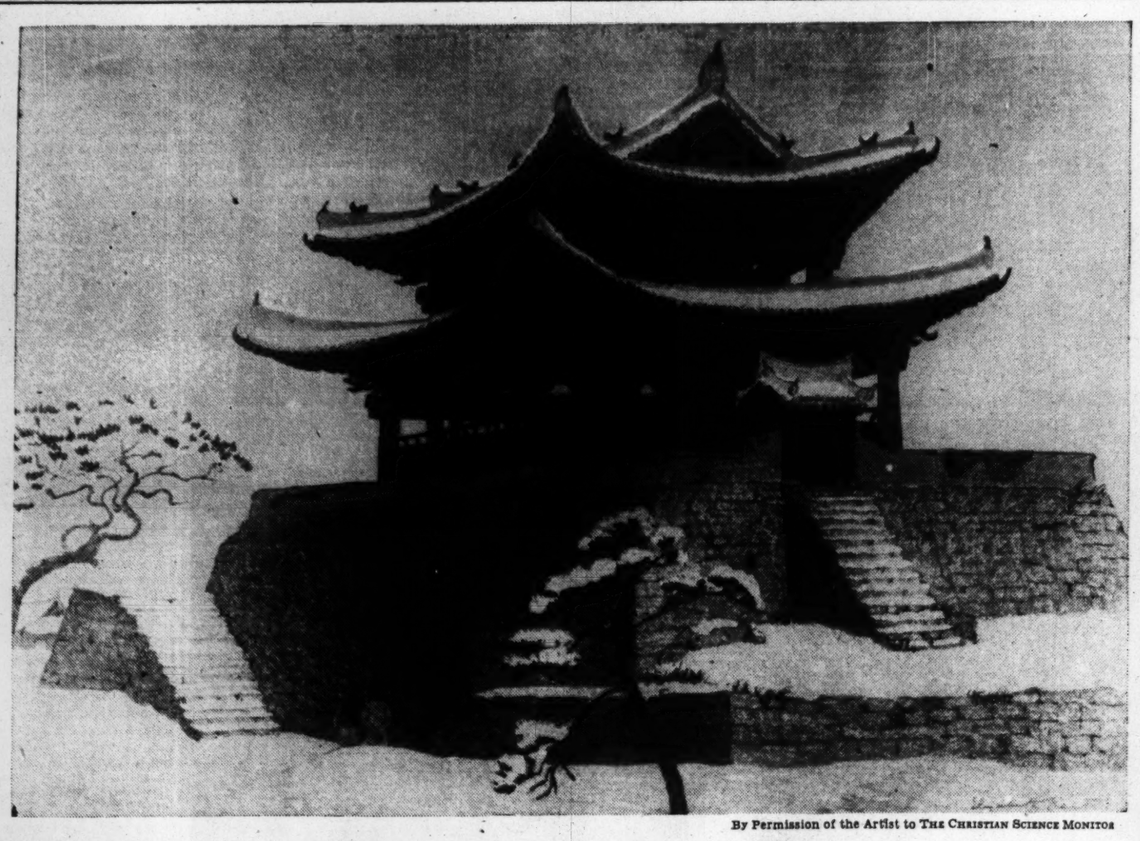
TO THE FOREIGNER, going back again to a country such as America, where nearly every house is visible from the street, where lawn joins with lawn and garden with garden, it is difficult to readjust himself to the open style of residence. There is a charm about the privacy of a Chinese courtyard which one cannot but miss. In Peking one need not worry much about being in a "nice neighborhood." The ex-mandarin may live with a blackened coal shop on one side of him and a dirty little teashop on the other, but it does not concern him greatly. Enshrined within its own walls, his gracious household is self-sufficient.

Few of the tall, honeycombed tenement buildings of Western cities exist in Peking. Its slums consist of shabby courtyards. In them, to be sure, the poor families live communally, each with a small, dirty room. But, despite the filth and the squalor, every coolie baby may play safely in the common courtyard, under the cleansing sun. No matter how nearly destitute, each man, woman and child has his little share of the sky.

AT THE OTHER extreme, there is the spaciousness of the deserted palace courtyards, beautiful beyond words. Great architects from the Occident have gone away from them, awed and humbled by the genius with which they were planned in such sublime balance of dimension and proportion, such masterly contrast of space and mass. There is the broad high bulk of the rose-colored walls under their golden roofs, shining in the sun and rendered infinitely lovely with that tilt which is the ultimacy of linear grace; the vast courts which lead majestically, one into another, under the clear blue sky, with a gleam of gold turrets luring the visitor on beyond the next pink wall. Each quadrangle is new with splendor, and yet each is unified in the same superb design.

Here, indeed, is the City of Courtyards at its perfect best. In the classic glories of the silent palace, it seems hard to believe that man can have wrought such beauty upon this mere earth. It is rather as if one had traveled in a dream to some magic kingdom beyond the sun.

M. M. M.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST GATE, PYENG YANG: *A Color Print by Elizabeth Keith*

RECENTLY there was an exhibition in Tokyo, Japan, which included this print. The artist is Elizabeth Keith, who has become noted for her depictions of Chinese and Korean, and, lately, of Japanese subjects, among them a set of prints of the nationally popular Noh drama, setting forth the myths and legends of old Japan. She has developed with understanding the art of the color print which was a peculiarly Japanese contribution. It is not surprising to find a British artist absorbed in a subject matter and method which is Oriental, for the color print has attained a great popularity in Western Europe and in the United States. Miss Keith has not subordinated herself so completely in a foreign style that she has lost identity entirely with European heritage.

This Korean Gate makes an appealing design for the pendulous roofs, for the aged masonry, and for the two graceful trees. Miss Keith provides as much detail as is necessary to distinguish the gate, but she does not burden the drawing with any excess embellishment. The color print lends itself admirably to such straightforward depiction.

Walking With God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW impressive to earnest Christians is the Scriptural record of Enoch's translation! How one dwells with intense interest, almost with awe, upon the wonderful statement (Genesis 5:24), "And Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him"! Some no doubt have desired that they too might be able to walk as closely with God. Many, however, who have not gone so far as to hope to have Enoch's experience, have been inspired by the contemplation of it to attempt to walk more closely with God than before.

What does walking with God mean? someone might ask. Such a questioner may have some sense of God as a manlike being, or at least he may be thinking of God as afar off. Therefore, before one can understand what walking with God means he must see that, since we live, move, and have our being in God, as the Bible tells us, God is not corporeal, but is infinite Mind, divine Love. The Bible also tells us that God is at hand, that God is ever-present Spirit. Walking with God, then, is walking with Love, with Spirit. Each rejection of anger, hate, or jealousy, through the realization that God, ever-present Love, is man's divine Principle and governor, is walking with Love. Each rejection of worry, apprehension, and depression, with the realization that God, omnipotent Love, always cares for His children, is walking with Love. As, through the realization that man is spiritual and perfect, the image and likeness of God, Spirit, we cast out temptations to sin, suggestions of disease, and other thoughts based upon the belief that life, intelligence, and substance are in matter, we are walking with Spirit.

The Apostle Paul says (Galatians 5:16), "Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh." He points out that it is the works of the flesh that hide from us the kingdom of God. Christian Science makes plain that the kingdom of God, or heaven, is a perfect, harmonious state of thought, which comes from being absolutely governed by God, divine Principle. One cannot even in a degree enter heaven, that is, gain a true sense of happiness and harmony, unless he allows his thinking to be governed by God, divine Love. In the degree that one consciously walks with God, he enters the kingdom of heaven.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 18), "Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, and for this we owe him endless homage." And on page 19 she says, "Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit,—the law of divine Love;" and a little farther on she speaks of atonement as "*at-one-ment* with God."

When the individual accepts the correlated facts that God is Love and that man is God's reflection, he begins to understand how he can walk with God. As he holds to the fact that Love is the divine Principle of man, he finds himself expressing more unselfishness, gentleness, patience, tolerance, and other qualities which come from the Mind which is Love. Accepting the correlated facts that God is infinite Spirit and that man is God's likeness, and holding to the spiritual idea, he finds himself rejecting suggestions based upon the belief that matter is intelligent or substantial. The more he expresses spiritual qualities and holds to the fact that being is spiritual, the more clearly conscious he becomes of his own at-one-ment with God.

Wonderful is the sense of fearlessness, joy, and peace which walking with God brings! It enables one to have the positive assurance of the fact that man's at-one-ment with the Father can never be touched by any mortal sense of things. Health, happiness, and prosperity are the fruitage of the demonstration of spiritual man's at-one-ment with God. In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 41), "The sweet and sacred sense of the permanence of man's unity with his Maker can illumine our present being with a continual presence and power of good, opening wide the portal from death into Life; and when this Life shall appear 'we shall be like Him,' and we shall go to the Father, not through death, but through Life; not through error, but through Truth."

Walking with God, divine Truth and Love, by expressing purity, unselfishness, and similar qualities, we walk with Life. Each one can and must continue in this true way until, eventually, all mortal sense of things is lost in the proof that man is the exact likeness of perfect Life, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Marcher avec Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE PASSAGE de l'Écriture qui rapporte l'enlèvement d'Hénoc fait une profonde impression sur les chrétiens zélés et sincères. C'est avec un intérêt profond, un sentiment de révérence, qu'ils méditent ces merveilleuses paroles (Genèse 5:24): "Hénoc marcha donc avec Dieu, puis on ne le vit plus, parce que Dieu l'avait pris." Plus d'un sans doute voudrait bien pouvoir marcher aussi parfaitement avec Dieu. Mais beaucoup d'autres disciples, sans aller jusqu'à l'espoir d'atteindre au triomphe remporté par Hénoc, ont puisé dans la contemplation de ces choses le désir de faire des efforts pour marcher plus près de Dieu.

Il est possible qu'on demande: Que signifie marcher avec Dieu? Celui qui pose cette question se représente peut-être Dieu comme quelqu'un de semblable aux hommes, ou comme étant fort éloigné. Néanmoins, pour comprendre ce que signifie marcher avec Dieu, il faut d'abord saisir le fait suivant: puisque d'après la Bible, c'est en Dieu que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être, Dieu n'est point corporel, mais Il est l'Entendement infini, l'Amour divin. La Bible nous dit aussi que Dieu est proche, que Dieu est l'Esprit toujours présent. Marcher avec Dieu signifie donc marcher avec l'Amour, avec l'Esprit. On marche avec l'Amour chaque fois qu'on rejette la colère, la haine, la jalousie, en réalisant que Dieu, l'Amour omniprésent, est le divin Principe qui gouverne l'homme. On marche avec l'Amour chaque fois qu'on rejette les soucis, l'appréhension, l'abattement, en comprenant que Dieu, l'Amour dont la puissance est illimitée, a toujours soin de Ses enfants. Et l'on marche avec l'Esprit lorsqu'on chasse les tentations de péché, les suggestions de maladie et certaines autres pensées reposant sur la croyance à la vie, à l'intelligence et à la substance dans la matière, par la compréhension de cette vérité: l'homme est spirituel et parfait, l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu ou de l'Esprit.

L'apôtre Paul dit (Galates 5:16): "Marchez selon l'Esprit et n'accomplissez point les désirs de la chair." Il montre que ce sont les œuvres de la chair qui nous cachent le royaume de Dieu. La Science Chrétienne nous fait comprendre que le royaume de Dieu ou royaume des cieux est un état de pensée harmonieux et parfait qui provient de ce qu'on est absolument gouverné par Dieu, par le divin Principe. Nous ne pouvons, même dans une certaine mesure, entrer au ciel,—obtenir le vrai sens du bonheur et de l'harmonie,—à moins de consentir à ce que notre penser soit régi par Dieu, par l'Amour divin. Pour autant que nous marchons consciemment avec Dieu, nous entrons dans le royaume céleste.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 18 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Jésus de Nazareth enseigna et démontra que l'homme et le Père ne font qu'un, et nous lui devons pour cela un hommage éternel." Elle dit en outre, à la page 19: "Jésus aida à réconcilier l'homme avec Dieu en donnant à l'homme un sens plus vrai de l'Amour, le Principe divin des enseignements de Jésus, et ce sens plus vrai de l'Amour rachète l'homme de la loi de la matière, du péché et de la mort par la loi de l'Esprit,—la loi de l'Amour divin;" et quelques lignes plus loin, elle parle de la réconciliation comme étant "l'union avec Dieu."

Lorsque le disciple accepte ces faits corrélatifs: Dieu est Amour, et l'homme reflète Dieu, —il commence à comprendre comment il peut marcher avec Dieu. S'attachant au fait que l'Amour est le divin Principe de l'homme, il exprime toujours davantage le dévouement, la douceur, la patience, la tolérance, et d'autres qualités ayant leur source dans l'Entendement qui est Amour. A mesure qu'il accepte ces faits corrélatifs: Dieu est l'Esprit infini, l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu; à mesure qu'il s'attache à l'idée spirituelle,—il rejette les suggestions fondées sur la croyance que la matière est intelligente ou substantielle. Plus il exprime les qualités spirituelles et s'attache au fait que l'être est spirituel, plus il prend conscience de sa propre union avec Dieu.

Marcher avec Dieu nous donne tant de courage, de joie, de paix! Cela nous permet d'être certains que l'union de l'homme avec le Père ne saurait être affectée par le sens mortel des choses. La santé, le bonheur, la prospérité, sont les fruits de la démonstration suivante: l'homme spirituel est uni à Dieu. Dans *Unity of Good*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 41): "Le sentiment doux et sacré de l'unité permanente de l'homme avec son créateur peut illuminer notre être actuel par la présence et la puissance continuelles du bien, ouvrant toutes grandes les portes qui mènent de la mort à la Vie; et lorsque apparaîtra cette Vie, 'nous lui serons semblables,' et nous irons au Père non par la mort mais par la Vie; non par l'erreur mais par la Vérité."

Si nous marchons avec Dieu, avec l'Amour et la Vérité divine en exprimant la pureté, le désintéressement et autres qualités semblables, nous marchons avec la Vie. Chacun peut et doit continuer à suivre ce vrai chemin jusqu'à ce que tôt ou tard, le sens mortel des choses se dissolve entièrement devant la preuve que l'homme est la ressemblance exacte de la Vie parfaite, de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

An Audience Listens to the Trio

HIS "tails" draped the back of the piano stool. They really looked ridiculous, emphasizing the ugliness of the present-day evening dress. If he had sat on them, they would have escaped notice. They would have at least belonged, even as when he stood up they became part of him again. But, hanging there over the edge of the stool, they seemed detached in some way. Yet what an indication of the *tempo* they were. Even without hearing the music, one could tell exactly what was happening. In a slow movement, they hung limp and dejected, like a slack sail in a calm. Then, just as a sail quivers at the rising of the wind, so did the "tails" ripple into life at a quickening *tempo*.

The players play well. The music is modern and difficult. Except that they are so proficient, it would sound even less comprehensible. Soon they become three gymnasts in music, who always seem to be going somewhere, but never quite getting there.

The pianist dominates. Not so much in the music as in his personality. He is apart. Always he welds the trio together. Always his personality is felt, even if he contributes no more than a few notes that fall like scattered rain. But more often he is a torrent. A torrent of sound pouring from the piano. His head jerks up, is thrown back, like a horse tossing its mane. He imbues the piano stool with invisible springs. The "tails" come to life. The horse is away now, flying over the hill and racing with the wind. Faster and faster, louder and louder, then a sudden crash and silence—we are left suspended.

The fiddle is resting now. It hangs supine between its owner's knees. The 'cello and piano are playing a slow movement. The violinist makes the most of his breathing space. He pulls out a large handkerchief, mops his face, wipes his hands and leans back relaxed. From his attitude he might be asleep, only the fiddle is still held safe. Then swiftly, automatically, he comes to life and the three of them are interlaced and woven once more into intricate patterns of sound.

The pianist has changed. He is in gentler mood. Swaying slightly, his arms long and stiff, he leans back as far as possible. Now he is scornful, masterful. The magnificent "Grand" has shrunk. It seems scarcely worth playing. Again he changes. As if awakening to the beauty of the music, he leans over the keyboard. With fingers that linger caressingly, he draws out all that the piano can give. The fiddle and 'cello rise to the occasion. We, too, are drawn into this enchanting medley of sound. We are no longer merely listeners, but part of this beautiful music. Music that has stood the test of time, and is pouring itself out in an ever-increasing volume of warmth and depth.

IT IS FINISHED. The trio stand up and bow—three ordinary men once more, their masks resumed and the blinds, which for a brief while have been raised, now lowered again.

B. M.

Magical Color Dances

VENICE is like an opal which gleams for a moment, and then is suddenly hidden. Sea mists, kindled by the sun, hang over the water and provoke magical dances of color between the gleaming canals and the clouds of crimson and rose, silver, gold and amber, which pass across the sky, sparkling on the water, glowing on the walls, already patterned with frescoes, on the rich stuffs hanging from the windows or trailing from gondolas through phosphorescent water, the fruit and fish markets, where the uproar and glitter mingle with the play of colors between air and wave. All these things were merged in the orchestra of Giorgione and of Titian, and through them, until the fall of the city, in Venetian art and the art of the whole West. Henceforward the universal accord will be understood, how not even the most elusive tone lit on the shyest petal of a flower can be reflected in the black depths of a stream, not a jewel can tremble, asleep on some gilded bosom in a stained glass window, not one of the thousand intersecting, interlacing reflections of light, which will not be echoed in all the forms and colours of the vastest composition. The colour itself is compounded of the reflections which suffuse the local tone and transform it. The shadow is made of the colours which pierce its transparency. These are a few of the thousand instruments of the vast polychrome scale of countless colours of which the world itself is composed and which the painter's task is to orchestrate.—ELIE FAURE, in "The Italian Renaissance." (London and New York: The Studio.)

Japanese Screens

HERE, within the dun walls of the art gallery,
I am looking at old Japan.
You say that this screen is the most lovely,
And the most to be admired.
I agree with you that the mat gold background,
With its bronze lights, is beautiful;
That the white flight of the herons,
The pendant willows, the bright peonies,
Are charming. The screen is, without doubt, priceless.
But my eye wanders, unresisting, to the monkeys.
Were monkeys in the sixteenth century so delightful?
And then there is this great double screen
In black and white—
Vast spaces of snow-covered chasm
Across which a fin-de-siècle tiger
Grins at a most Bernard-Shaw-like dragon.
With all that space to cover,
How could the artist be so self-controlled?
Just two corners filled—but it is all filled,
And the vastness of the scene compels one.
Yet, if I had the wealth of the Morgans and the Rothschilds,
Which would I choose? I would pass by the deer,
And the wild flowers, the tigers, the dragons,
The monkeys. I would choose the horses,
Horses tethered below cherry trees, fifteenth or sixteenth century.
They have the preciousness of the primitives.
As I regard them,
I have the same emotion that I get from the Giottos
In the Louvre.
Yes, I will take them, and in an ivory room,
With long taupe velvet window hangings,
And one bronze bowl of tall white freesias,
I will use this screen of old Japanese horses,
As my only decoration.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

January Afternoon

WHAT is there different
In this afternoon
From all other afternoons?

A sky pale as platinum
Lifts but a fragment of the veil
In the faint glowing west.
A light ephemeral snow
Is a crystal carpet
Too fragile to record
Footsteps that pass.
The wind is listening
With bated breath;
And trees, with delicate penciling
Of bare boughs,
Write of unseen things
Against the sky.

MARION BROWNELL

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Schoolbooks Quaint and Rare

250 Years of Education Depicted in Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Newark, N. J.

OLD schoolbooks—It is odd how fond one grows of them. Nearly everyone who cares about books at all has, tucked away in his personal library, some battered fifth reader or dog-eared chemistry or yellow-paged "Odes of Horace." It is a sentimental affection that one seldom tries to explain. One simply cannot bear to throw away the little old book. All through the ups and downs of moving and storing and resettling, that schoolbook which once went back and forth each day, sharing childhood adventures, or which knew the hours of talk among classmates and the midnight last-minute digging in some college room—well, it just "belongs," its place in the personal library is safe.

And what tales of olden times these schoolbooks might tell—tales of an educational scene gone by! So it is that a special collection such as the one being shown at the Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J. has historical and educational, as well as sentimental interest. Readin', writin' and 'rithmetic, history, "joggrafy," and elocution were taught out of the schoolbooks in this amazing exhibit. Two and a half centuries of American education can be studied, chuckled over and dreamed about here.

Gathered From Many Sources

The seven hundred volumes on display have been assembled from notable collections of early textbooks, chiefly those at Harvard, Columbia, Rutgers and New York Universities, as well as from the American Antiquarian Society, and various museums and publishers. A great number of the items have also been sent in from individuals in as widely separated sections of the country as California, Wisconsin, Virginia and New England—individuals who have treasured their own or their friends' old books have responded to a plea from the Library for material for the exhibit.

The exhibit marks also the one hundredth anniversary of the publication of the first of the famous McGuffey Readers, those schoolbooks of the last century which are reputed to be the most widely sold and circulated series of books ever issued in the United States. McGuffey Societies in various parts of the country, particularly in the Middle West and countless men and women still in active life whose most vivid memories of their schooldays are centered around their "McGuffey Eclectic Readers," attest to the universal sway which these books maintained for more than half of the past century. Mark Sullivan in his book "Our Times" says of the Readers, that "to millions, to probably nine out of ten average Americans, what taste of literature they got from McGuffey's was all they ever had."

Highest Record

As recently as 1925, Henry Ford sponsored a complete facsimile reprint of the entire six Readers for use in a private educational project in which he was interested. There were other readers used in the schools during the last century that attained wide use, such as the Monroe Readers, the National Readers, the Standard Readers and others which are included in the Newark exhibit, but none of them obtained the universal use of McGuffey's.

To understand the influence of the Readers which William H. McGuffey, an Ohio college professor, first began to edit 100 years ago, it should be recalled that in intensity and length of use they surpassed anything known to modern book publishing. His Readers are estimated to have sold in excess of 122,000,000 copies.

To many of the children who used them they were the only nonreligious books available, for they flourished before the abundance of children's literature or the services of public libraries. Unhampered by copyright difficulties, their editor included in them the most popular selections from the favorite authors of the day. Such universally known and loved poems as "Mary Had a Little Lamb," "The Old Oaken Bucket" and "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck" are known and loved precisely because millions of American school children read and memorized them in the pages of McGuffey. Only within the past few weeks a midwestern newspaper noted in its editorial columns that while errors of modern facts and dates might pass uncommented upon in their columns, a slip in quoting a poem from McGuffey's Readers brought in a deluge of corrections from their readers.

Two Rivals Of McGuffey

Two other titles in the Newark exhibit vie with McGuffey in the matter of number sold and length of use in American schoolrooms. These are the New England Primer and Noah Webster's equally celebrated Blue-back Speller. Although records on the subject are not complete, it is known that each of these titles sold well into the millions of copies. The New England Primer, published in Boston prior to 1690, contains the famous rhymed alphabet that begins "In Adam's Fall, We Sinned All." It was the first book ever written specifically for use in American schools of the Colonies and it was reprinted countless times and by many different printers. For more than a century it held universal sway, and copies of early and late editions are shown at Newark.

Varying editions of Noah Webster's Blue-back Speller are also included in the display arranged at the Library, ranging from ones with the wooden covers in which the early editions were bound, to a modern edition which the American Textbook Company today sells, not to collectors but to people who want to learn to spell. Old Blue-back is said to have sold over 75,000,000 copies, and on the profits from it Noah and has family are reputed to have lived while he completed work on his Unabridged Dictionary.

"Reading Without Tears" issued by Harper's and bearing the date 1882, is a charming illustrated little primer, whose title is characteristic of the group of books that attempted to make easy the paths of the young scholars. "Lu Lu Multiplier" is a gaily colored introduction to the multiplication tables, issued about the same time, that contains such rhymes as "Twice 1 are 2, This is for Lu Lu." "The Poetical Geography" by George Van Waters, attempted to teach the capitals of the states by such rhymes as:

In Maine, Augusta, on the Kennebeck,
Just fifty miles if I recollect.

The Peter Parley books for children, in which S. G. Goodrich spun fascinating stories about history and geography, were also among the popular textbooks of the last century, some of the Parley titles selling as many as 1,000,000 copies. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame also wrote a geography for school use which is chiefly remarkable for the way in which Mrs. Stowe compares foreign countries to America—always to the detriment of the other countries!

Singing books, writing books, letter writers, drawing books, texts on elocution, moral lessons for the young, are among other types of early schoolbooks included in the exhibit, which continues to the end of January. Each volume carries a brief label telling of the history and use of the book.

Quaint Woodcuts

Bearing the sprawling signatures and the scribblings of the boys and girls who carried them to school in other days, and illustrated with quaintly amusing woodcuts, these old textbooks have for those who enjoy recalling their schooldays, a world of associations. In addition to the books, the exhibit includes old diplomas, "rewards of merits," old slates, "scholar's companion" and similar objects are included from early schoolrooms.

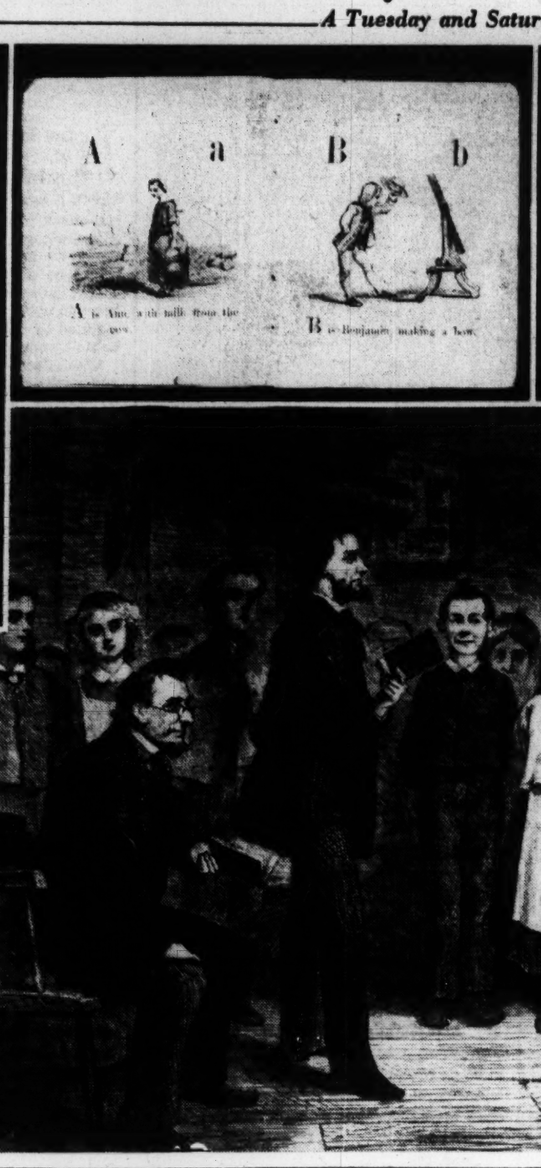
An illustrated catalogue of the exhibit written by Will S. Monroe, formerly of the Montclair State Teachers College, contains a brief survey of the history of American schoolbooks.

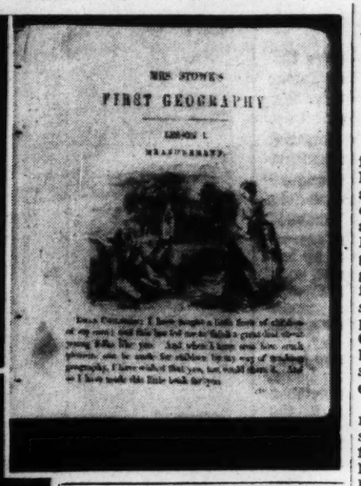
Among the other prints which illustrate the exhibit are pictures of numerous little wooden schoolhouses of the past century, old-time spelling bees, schoolmasters, the wooden benches on which the scholars sat, the wood stove around which the teacher and student alike huddled in the winter months, and similar scenes.

For those who can get to Newark during January, the American School Book Exhibit is shown in the corridors and the art department gallery of the Library. The hours of the Library are as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 9:30-9:30; Wednesday, 9:30-6; Saturday, 9:30-1.

Courtesy of Newark Public Library

Some of the Valuable Material in the Exhibit of Old American Schoolbooks Now on View at the Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J. Above Left—Title Page of a McGuffey First Reader, 1879. The First Edition of This Famous Series Appeared in 1836. These Textbooks Are Said to Be the Most Influential Volumes Ever Published in America. Left Center—Primer Called "My New Picture Alphabet," Illustrated in Color. Right Center—A First Arithmetic, Known as "The Lu Lu Multiplier." Both Loaned by Rutgers University. Dates Unknown. Right—"First Geography for Children," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, an 1855 Edition. Below—A Spelling Bee in the Seventies, a Print From Harper's Weekly, Included in the Exhibit





Courtesy of Newark Public Library

"Peter Parley's Universal History," 1854. One of Series in Which S. G. Goodrich Spun Fascinating Tales Around History and Geography Lessons for the Edification of Young Readers

Forty Small Violinists

All Having One Lesson—and Learning, Too

By Phyllis Lovell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
London

FOR the past hour it has been extremely hard not to ask questions. I have been sitting in a circle of small people on an extremely small chair, with a strange small musical instrument in my hands, and I have badly wanted to ask questions. But questions, apparently, were not to be indulged in—nobody asked even one—and, since I alone in the circle was of more than six years old, it seemed hardly fair that, on that account, I should break rules.

The class was held in an infant school which is under the control of the London County Council, and it was conducted by a man who, if matters turn out as they seem to be turning, is going to revolutionize the teaching of the violin.

Mr. John Hullah Brown began his experiments forty years ago—or very nearly. He perceived then what might be done by forming classes of young violinists in schools, and he proceeded to expound his ideas. But nobody particularly wanted to listen. The London County Council had strict rules about the non-employment of "external" teachers for special subjects: violin lessons always had been—and probably always would be—given to single pupils and out of school hours. Besides, violins were expensive to buy; they were hard to learn, needing much practice. Children could not tune them properly. There seemed little or no encouragement.

But Mr. Hullah Brown was not daunted. He reassured himself by reasoning that, if some of the obvious hinderances were removed, opposition would weaken. And so he set to work.

Introducing The Violinda

First he attacked the question of price. He modeled an instrument which, while possessing all the essentials of a violin, left out all the nonessentials. The front table of his instrument he made of pine wood and, by slanting it down to meet the sycamore back, he eliminated side bouts and so allowed of a simplified and infinitely cheaper outline. He simplified, too, the elaborate F-holes of a Strad, using instead those of a pattern which he copied from an old lute.

Next he attacked the question of tuning—because seldom can a child, with success, tune an ordinary violin—and, dispensing with the old scroll, the pegbox and the pegs, he substituted a device similar to that used on a Portuguese guitar—a back-slanting metal plate pierced with four long vertical slots in each of which a traveling eyelet, carrying one end of a string, ran along a screw thread, and was controlled by a hexagonal thumbscrew, placed at the end of the metal plate and in line with the strings, which were also of metal. He called his instrument the violinda, making it in quarter, half, and three-quarter sizes, so that even the smallest child might hold it easily and correctly. And so he went forward.

This afternoon I have sat in a circle—there should have been 40 in it, but I brought the number up to 41—and have taken part in one of the first infant classes in violin playing ever held in this country.

E for Eagle G for Goat

Mr. Hullah Brown sat at the piano and regarded us sideways, and we all sat, the broad end of our instruments upon our knees, the tails in the air, and watched him. Having made quite sure that we knew the difference between our right and left hand, we were told to fix our eyes on the four strings and to learn that they are called "E for eagle; A for ape; D for dog, and G for goat." We even made a little song about it and, for accompaniment, plucked out E strings lustily. Nobody told us that we must do the plucking in rhythm, nevertheless, our rhythm was perfect—we could not help ourselves.

Sometimes we plucked the E string, sometimes the A; just now and again we hopped across to the D. And we learned to recognize each one by ear when Mr. Hullah Brown turned his back on us and, picking up a Violinda, plucked a string on his own account just to make us guess. We sang a delicious song about a Pussy Who Washed in the Sun, and accompanied it with appropriate pluckings, and another song about Two Little Sparrows, which possessed a pleasant little interlude between the verses involving the use of both E and A strings plucked in three-four time. Nobody took their eyes off the strings, nobody fidgeted, nobody wanted to talk. The experiment extracted what might be described as an hour of 100 per cent concentration—even from myself.

The upright position of the Violinda—the "full-view" position, Mr. Hullah Brown calls it—lasts only through the earliest stage, of course. The next stage consists of plucking the strings with the instrument tucked under the right arm. And the next in plucking them with the instrument under the chin like an ordinary fiddle.

So far, only open strings have been used, but, once these are mastered, fingering will be begun—with the instrument again under the right arm rather in the manner of a banjo—the operation being aided by finger-location guides in the form of small circles inserted in the G-string side-face of the fingerboard to indicate the "stopping" or the placing of fingers.

Leaves Nothing To Chance

Bowing comes next, and here Mr. Hullah Brown has left nothing to chance. He has invented a small device called a Holdabo which, made of white wood with green dots for the fingers, produces the correct hold without the smallest difficulty. This is used before the real bow is produced—a real bow which, by the way, is marked down the length of it with four dots in order that the child, playing from dot to dot, may grasp easily the forearm stroke without knowing that he is grasping it. Then real playing begins.

Mr. Hullah Brown came away with me when the class was over. "You know," he said, as we walked down the road, "there is a good deal to be said for the laying of a solid foundation of musicianship and technical achievement before one can possibly be accused of interfering with ordinary school work."

Early Discovery

He told me that he sometimes wonders how many artists have been lost to the world for lack of discovery in early childhood. When real schooling begins, he said, it is sometimes too late. Perhaps, he said, and he seemed sorry about it, people are too readily satisfied with toys which produce rhythm but little else—with percussion bands which, musically, lead nowhere. Percussionists—if there is such a word—need, he said, a melodic outlet. They know it, and try to procure it through the medium of pipes and dulcimers, but they draw a blank, because no music that is in any way permanent, results.

"People need music," said Mr. Hullah Brown, as we walked down the road. "Real music. And they need to make it themselves. There is a time coming when people will have leisure hours to occupy. Music will help them. I feel we are at the beginning of something good."

'Home Building' With the Children

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Indiana

Dear Parents:

I wish here to send my grateful thanks to answers to my query "How to teach boys to keep their room tidy?" To make the room more convenient to a boy's need seem to be what is needed. The room is large with three windows at the end. We now have two low bookcases under the two side windows and the table desk in between. I designed, an elder brother cut the lengths of lumber found in the attic and the younger one did the planing, sanding and putting them together with screws. He stained them with dark oak varnish as the furniture in the room is old walnut. I must admit that it took more than a month for this job to be completed. With the help of the older brother, and much work and perseverence of the younger and much patience and encouragement on my part we now see the fruits of this desire for orderliness. On the wall is a long narrow strip of material to which I pinned one picture. I notice more are being added each day. We are planning a low shelf against the molding in the closet to keep the shoes off the floor. There is an amusing side to this that I should like to reveal to other readers. The answer that gave me the most help, because of the age of the children, came from my own State. It was sent to Boston, printed in this column, read and acted on before we discovered it was from an acquaintance in the same town!

In reply to Mrs. L. S. of Ohio in regard to elementary school work in the home. I have always felt that the schools do a great deal in the matter of educating our children, but that they cannot and should not be expected to do it all. For the pre-school little ones, it is useless to hand them a box of crayons or some toys and expect them to get the full good intended. A few minutes' help and instruction each day will keep the little one busy for hours. (Here also a strip of material on the wall can hold all the specimens until too many accumulate.) In our experience the phonetics came next, then the number combinations. Nursery rhymes gradually gave place to animal stories and stories of the children of other lands. To unfold the wonder of the first crocus, the tiniest worm or caterpillar, the beauties of the ever-recurring sunset and the exhilaration of a walk after a rain was my special joy.

* * *

The influence of these experiences, simple as they were, have remained throughout the years and now the son in college will come to my room late in the evening to tell me of "the prettiest sky, with dark clouds sailing in front of the moon." On occasions when other members of the family have sailed to far off lands, we have followed them with the help of the geographies in the public libraries, stopping at the same places and learning of the natural resources of those countries.

Help in the selection of books in the Library often stimulates a child to read more. One little boy patiently waded through "David Copperfield" one summer vacation with the promise to see the film. It was first explained that Dickens wrote in this manner to bring to the attention of the public when there was no free press, the conditions under which the children were working and living. The progress made since then was readily seen. Each summer another of Dicken's books is read but always with a careful choice and explanation.

It has been my greatest pleasure to interest my children in people from other lands, and to see them express the same brotherly love for these strangers as that which they gave to their school chums and neighbors. From them in turn they have learned the joy of sharing their home and parents, more courtesy and a love and desire to learn foreign languages. Also they have been awakened to the fact that there are other peoples and other countries in the world besides their own.

* * *

The subject of music seems to worry us parents a great deal. Possibly because we feel with keen regret our own wasted opportunities. I find to keep the child at it, even if no marked progress is made, is doing much, and better than giving up altogether. One never knows when a sudden burst of interest and progress may shine forth. Some children need a lot of praise and encouragement. Although I am firm with regard to the continuation of practice, I do not allow myself to be greatly distressed if a day or so is missed. With a little more encouragement and perhaps a new piece we start again. I supervise practice only occasionally.

I notice that the child who has had some musical training will choose better music on the radio than the child who has had none. What we are trying to do is to give them a fuller life, a greater appreciation of the finer things, not to make concert performers of them.

(Mrs.) M. L. K.

Educational Films In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Melbourne, Vic.

So far Australia has lagged behind in supplementing the school curriculum with educational films, but now an influential campaign is being conducted for the establishment of a Commonwealth Educational Film Bureau. Such a bureau, it is suggested, would serve as a central organization to systematize the screening of educational films in all schools. The campaign is being supported by the Children's Cinema Council of Victoria, and a comprehensive plan has been prepared for submission to the various state governments.

The Central Educational Film Bureau, it is suggested, would be subsidized by the Commonwealth. Its first objective would be to build up a library of suitable films. Some would have to be bought abroad, but many, it is believed, could be obtained on exchange. When the library had been established, films could be released to the states for screening in the schools.

Several years ago the Visual Education Committee demonstrated by practical test the value of films in schools. Educational films were procured and test classes of school children were selected. First, a lesson based on a particular film was given to a class orally. Then to another group of children the film was shown—a silent film without comment. To the third class, the film was screened supplemented by oral instruction. The test showed that the children gained much more from the third test—visual instruction supplemented by spoken comment.

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Etchings For More Homes

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

WHILE the Federal Government has come to the assistance of people in many sorts of activities, from hog raising to tap dancing, it is refreshing to learn of a group that decided to see what it could accomplish through co-operation, without appealing to public or private aid

This is what the Associated American Artists started to do in the last month of 1934, a little more than a year ago. Then about 50 etchers and five or six lithographers agreed to pool their output and sell it through a single agency at price far below the prevailing rates for work of high merit. Although some of these men and women had been getting from $18 to $30 each for their prints, a single price of $5 was placed on all of them that they entered for this project. Whether the artist was of international reputation or was one quite unknown to the print-buying world, this was the figure attached to his etching or lithograph.

The results in the first eleven months proved the soundness of the plans. During this time more than 15,000 prints were sold, including all the impressions of 41 plates. Anyone who is acquainted with the business done by most print dealers during the same months will know that this volume indicates a very strong response of the buying public. Also, that it shows that a new source of buying has been reached.

Met Dull Times by Co-operation

It is heartening to know that the self-reliance and courage of these artists has been so profitable to them financially. Their modesty may have prevented them from thinking of the benefits that buyers might derive from such low-cost work, but that is the phase of the matter which seems to me of first-rate importance. That new source just mentioned is assumed to be some of those who have been wanting good etchings, perhaps for a long time, but have found either that such prints cost too much or else did not appear in any of the shops these people visited.

They have seen both these hindrances vanish with the appearance of this scheme, for the association has about fifty loan exhibitions that are moved about the country from time to time. Women's clubs and schools, with occasional museums, are the chief borrowers. In this way both students and adults, in places too small to have good print shops, have come to be familiar with the remarkable quality and variety offered by this group. Then, purchases made through the mails by the aid of catalogs carry the work of some of America's best etchers into homes often remote, where they will be enjoyed all the more because of the former scarcity of similar art.

Prominent in America

Some of the better known names signed to these prints suggest that a portion of these artists may have joined the group to strengthen its prestige as a novel venture, for one would expect any example of their work to bring much more than it sells for here. Miss Loren Barton has a view of "Ventimiglia" from well out in the bay. "Ploughing" is a sketch of a Negro farmer with his mule by Thomas Benton. Fishermen are the subjects of plates by George Elmer Browne, while John Costigan has two, one of which took the Shaw prize for 1935. Six marines are contributed by Gordon Grant and Frederick L. Owen. Landscapes are by Luigi Lucioni, Chauncy Ryder and C. Jac Young, the last having three that are rich in the stillness of fresh and heavy snow.

Margery Ryerson and J. Knowles Hare choose children for their subjects but with great difference in feeling. The wild ducks in three prints by Churchill T. Ettinger are strong in their salt marsh solitude and the vigor of water birds. Mounted cowboys stand quietly guarding a great herd in Henry Ziegler's "Dawn on the Range," and Mexican peasants are shown lustily at play by Irwin Hoffman.

This mentions only a few of the 40 artists and the 60 or so prints, but it points to the quality and the range of subjects that are offered. It is said that no buyer has yet used the privilege to return or exchange any print that he has bought, but there have been reported resales, at higher prices than the original. On the artists' side it appears that there have been pleasant surprises also. One had etched for five years without having a single print accepted by a sales gallery. In this plan his first plate, previously rejected, was sold out, with a total of 422 in six months. A jury passes on all new work of the Associated Artists, 150 being the maximum number of impressions from any plate, although many will not stand that number.

Standard Size Adopted

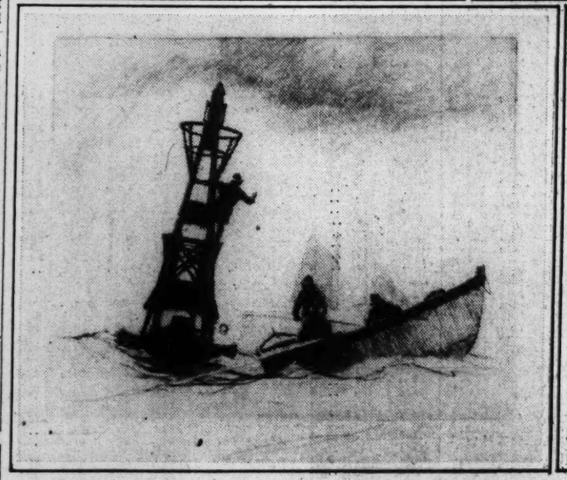
The uniform size of the mounts, 14 by 18 inches, is an encouragement for the print lover to buy more than one, changing the scene occasionally while using the same frame and wall space. This is a practice of some museums and galleries and is an inviting idea for the home as well. It seems to simplify sufficiently the matter of shifting the pictures, should we wish to become familiar in turn with several types of etching or lithography and to vary our pleasure with different sorts of subjects.

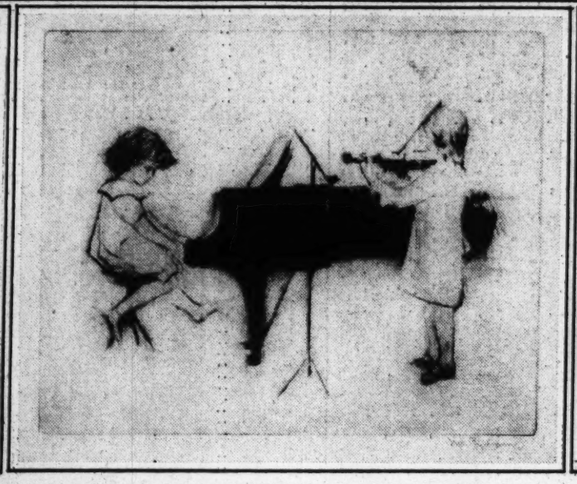
If this is done thoughtfully, with the purpose of getting as much enjoyment as possible from each print, it may build the foundation for lively and intelligent appreciation. If we give to pictures on our walls enough attention to change them once in a while, we have made a bit of sound progress in getting intimately acquainted with them. With pictures as with people, the better they are known, the better they are liked.

It is a friendship that is best begun early, but also one that may hold rich and endless enjoyment whenever it is begun. It naturally leads us to acquaintance, perhaps to familiarity, with some of the modern masters of this art, Whistler, Cameron, Pennell, Benson, Bone, McBey, Haden, Zorn—to name only typical ones. And of the far past there are many too, with Rembrandt the outstanding master of all.

To own most of these is beyond the hopes of nearly all of us, but museums, exhibitions and sales catalogs will show us reproductions that carry well the peculiar individuality of each one of them. How differently they used their strokes to give shadows, or light. Some look to have been dashing and reckless, yet every line is expressive and needed. Others pick out each detail with almost microscopic accuracy. Delicate and frugal of touch may be prints that delight us exceedingly; yet we are thrilled by the bold vigor of those from another hand. It is a field abounding in strong personalities and with manners of expression as numerous as are the artists themselves.

Each print carries with it a biographical sketch of the artist, a thoughtful anticipation of the queries most purchasers would be likely to ask. With some etchers belonging to the traditional, or academic group, and others who work in a modern style, there is a broad basis for contrasts in character as well as in subjects.





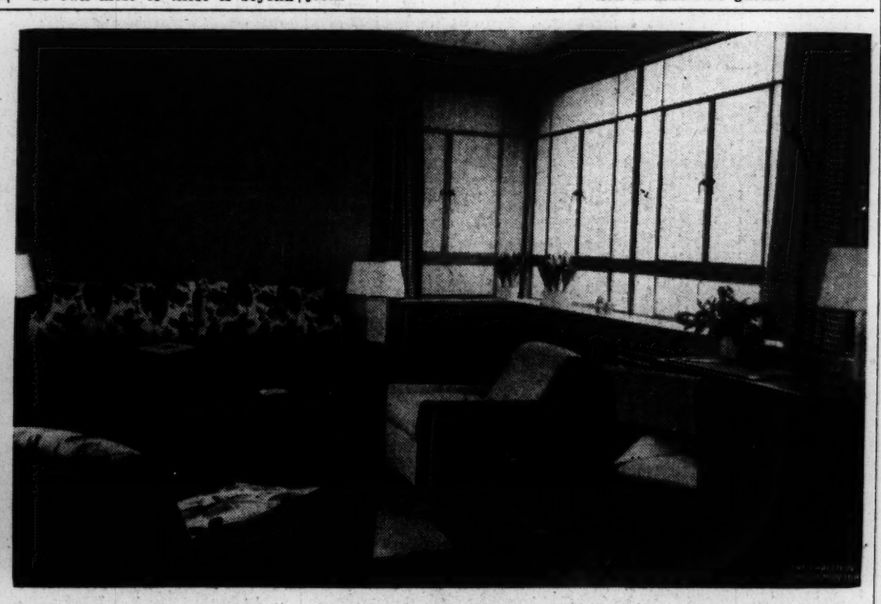
The wide range of subjects in the etchings and lithographs offered by the Associated American Artists at $5 each is suggested by the selections which are reproduced here. At present about forty artists compose this group, many of them being widely known, whose work may be found in numerous museums of the United States and some European countries. The titles for those in the upper row are "Gothic," the cathedral at Amiens; "When Day Is Done," by John Costigan; "Cape Horner," by Frederick L. Owen. In the lower row are "Channel Buoy," by Gordon Grant; "Allegro," by Margery Ryerson, and "Vermont Landscape," by Philip Cheney. There is considerable difference in the size of the plate surface of these prints, but the size of the mounts is uniform—14x18 inches. "Vermont Landscape" is a lithograph; the others are etchings.

Pewter Collectors' Annual Meeting

"CALDER'S ACCOUNT BOOK" will be the subject discussed by Professor Raymond, president of the Pewter Collectors' Club at their January meeting which will be held at the Old State House in Boston at 2 o'clock on Jan. 22. This is also the annual meeting, at which business customary to such occasion will be in order.

A Rhode Island pewterer of a late date as this craft goes, Calder's work was of high quality that held to many of the best traditions of the craft. A detailed study of his accounts should be of lively interest, especially as it reveals the original prices of many things which are now prized by collectors.

Members are welcome to bring non-members as guests.



Akron Photos — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In a series of rooms that are strongly modern in their furnishings, Bloomingdale's of New York offers several highly interesting arrangements that are noticed in adjoining columns. The bedroom just above is in silver and turquoise, the silver being found in the wallpaper, the gauze curtains, the frames of the furniture and the dressing-table seat. Turquoise are the fronts of all the drawers, chaise longue and rug. The sleeping and social corner of the "1½-room apartment" is shown at the right, above, the camera missing the dining section. The furniture wood is maple and the coverings are tweed, linen and leather. With woodland-green walls and a cork floor, this is an interior of attraction and distinction. The dominant horizontal lines express repose.

To increase the apparent size of the living room, in the lower view, the walls were sharply contrasted, one being white and the others chocolate brown. Grayed chartreuse and blurred beige are used for draperies and upholstery. The rough-textured, herringbone-patterned brown rug and the walnut furniture give to the apartment an appearance of having planted its feet firmly. At the room's other end a huge mirror panel contributes to the illusion of size.

For Modern City Apartments

By Helen Johnson Keyes

New York

IN ORGANIZING the series of rooms now on exhibition at Bloomingdale's, the staff has had particularly in view the conditions offered by various types of apartment houses in New York—certain ones in the smart East Side section, those on Central Park West and others on the Grand Concourse. After surveying 28 of these buildings, the Bloomingdale staff set up the current series of rooms as solutions of several of the problems discovered. These have to do with size, light, multiple purpose, and individuality; and from each difficulty, it is fair to assert, some means of escape has been offered.

Such modern developments as penthouses, dropped living rooms and the single unit which serves a triple purpose and is called the room-and-a-half, have supplied these students with the frames within which they have built their schemes. Nor have they neglected the more conventional layout of two and three rather small and not very bright rooms, hard to lift out of drabness.

Admitting the fact that architecture cannot be altered, and that even the services of carpenter and electrician may be employed only on a moderate scale, the decorators proceeded to discover ways in which the families in these types of apartment houses can create homes which are not average but particular and interesting.

They found that the usual living-room measures about 14x16 feet and that one of the best services that could be rendered was to increase its apparent size. A method used is to contrast one light or white wall against darker ones. This was found preferable to four white or buff walls because it is less monotonous. It gives space illusion plus originality. The same idea is expressed in upholsteries which contrast whitish homespuns, linens and leather with stronger colors. Mirrors are used also for distance, but these are really an architectural feature and make their appeal to the landlord desirous of enhancing his premises rather than to the tenant.

A few years ago casement windows were an exciting novelty in New York. Now they occur so frequently that the problem is to give them distinction. It has been done here by means of striking draperies and by building imposing shelves and galleries beneath them for a few well-placed ornaments and plants.

The dropped living room and its concomitant, the dining alcove on a platform, is difficult to handle, particularly when the entrance door of the apartment opens directly onto this platform, as often happens in Gracie Square apartment houses. One is immediately confronted by a little table, some stiff little chairs and a sideboard. Thus placed, the dais is an unattractive architectural feature and Bloomingdale has made an effort to dignify it by a consciously elegant treatment. It is given its own background of embossed rose copper wallpaper a white balustrade that sets it apart like something important, and white lacquer furniture. The white and rose-copper tones which characterize the dropped living-room are concentrated in a stronger essence in the dining alcove, thus pointing up this intrinsically unattractive feature by an air of distinction. This is clever.

The Triple-Purpose Room

The one-and-a-half room apartment, designed for living, sleeping and eating, because of its triple purpose, its necessarily complex furniture, and the smallness of its area in relation to its several functions tends in the average apartment to remain uninteresting and cluttered. Bloomingdale has used here, however, a technique similar to the one employed for the raised dining alcove. That is, the background and furnishings are unusual and distinctive, indicating that this is an important place, one that warrants attention. The walls are woodland-green and on a cork floor lies a rug with a bold modernistic pattern. The modern maple furniture is pleasant and comparatively inexpensive, as are the tweed and leather-fabric upholsteries and the well-patterned curtains. The double studio couch shrinks to half its size in the daytime and the maple dining room pieces are grouped at the farther end.

The exhibition shows two particularly attractive bedrooms. One is done with pale chartreuse walls, a deep mauve carpet, mauve velvet bedspreads and white sycamore furniture. The effect is at once rich, dainty and unusual. The other is carried out in turquoise and silver and is distinguished by the Venetian blind design of the drawer portions of two chests and one dressing table of silver-enameled wood. Silver-gray patterned walls, a turquoise carpet, silver-gray beds, a turquoise chaise lounge, and white-and-silver gauze curtains carry this scheme through logically and without the introduction of an accent color.

Clear Purpose in Each Room

Although a conscious effort to be original has its dangers, from which the Bloomingdale experiments have not always escaped, still because these rooms are definitely designed to solve actual problems, they are at all times rational and usually lovely. One must believe that "average" New York will, thanks to the ideas here presented, acquire many homes of greater comfort and brighter sparkle than it has had heretofore.

The use of many shades of blue, including peacock, of wine tones, mauve, dusky pink, turquoise, chocolate brown, woodland green, and rose copper is new and interesting. Metals are employed with an agreeable conservatism and in dull finishes; new woods, such as white sycamore, and more richly curved and varied silhouettes in the furniture, mark the advance of modern decorative styles. Particularly noteworthy are the textiles, all of them, unfortunately for American patriotism, imports from England and France.

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3. *Select other furnishings and accessories which would go suitably with them?*
4. *Take either as a nucleus and create a charming room around it?*

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Easier as Offerings Received Limited Support

Commodity and Money Markets

Support Lacking In Stock Market And List Declines

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP) — Although the stock market did not encounter a great deal of stormy weather today, there were sufficient overhanging clouds to depress the list, as a whole.

Throughout the brief session quiet selling predominated, with losses ranging from fractions to around a point or more. The close was somewhat heavy. Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

While there was no unusually weak group, it was evident important support was lacking for many of the recent leaders.

Followers of the automobiles were not noticeably pleased with reports that some manufacturers have shaded production in certain instances and others are contemplating curtailment over the next two weeks.

The utilities, rails, motors, steels and mines were backward throughout. The mining section was still under the influence of yesterday's sharp cut in the imported bar silver rate.

Grains and cotton milled about in a restricted area. Bonds pointed lower. Foreign exchanges were narrow.

Among the share losers were Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem, Deere, du Pont, Western Union, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Houston Oil, Standard Oil of California, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting and Douglas Aircraft. American Telephone was resistant and many issues were about unchanged.

Await TVA Decision

Brokerage commentators, generally, spoke of the apparent lack of leadership in the equities division. The recent activity of low-priced issues also was not interpreted as especially bullish.

It was pointed out that many of the so-called "gilt edge" stocks have done little or nothing in the past few weeks, while shares selling for $10 or less have provided the greater part of the volume. This was taken to mean, in some quarters, that investment buying has dried up to a considerable extent, while trading for quick profits has developed large proportions.

One reason advanced for the milling movements of various stock groups was the uncertainty concerning the Supreme Court's TVA decision which may be announced Monday.

Long-Term Factors Favorable

Most market analysts, while undecided regarding immediate market trends, found indicators of progress for the longer term.

Banking quarters were expecting an upturn in new security flotations by industrial enterprises in the current quarter. Several steel issues for new capital purposes were said to be in prospect in addition to a number of refunding offerings. Owing to historically low interest rates, however, bankers were not particularly hopeful of extraordinary financing profits.

Evidences of the growth of public spending were seen in reports of increased theater attendance. Better business conditions, it was said, have encouraged the reopening of many houses closed during the depression.

The continued flow of favorable dividends was observed with satisfaction. In the present week there were 54 disbursements to stockholders against 43 in the previous week. There were two unfavorable compared with none the week before.

Sterling, at the beginning of foreign exchange dealings, was off ⅝ of a cent at $4.95¼ and the French franc was unchanged at 6.60½ cents.

Bonds Somewhat Easier

Corporate bonds today were offered a bit too freely for absorption except at declines, but the U. S. Government list held steady.

Rails had to bear a considerable part of the pressure, causing losses running to around 2 points. Some of the utility and industrial classes were able to resist the downward movement.

The tone was heavy in loans of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Southern Railway. International Telephone 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s, which rose sharply earlier in the week, were also among the losers.

Slightly higher prices were paid for obligations of American & Foreign Power, United Drug and National Dairy Products.

Treasury 3¼s moved up around ⅛ of a point shortly after the opening. Other federals were 1-32d lower to 1-32d higher.

The foreign division showed little variation in values. Several of the South Americans registered gains.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Per-Rate riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Assoc Dry Goods $6 1st pf	$3 ..	Mar. 2	Feb. 7
Bethlehem St 7%pf(1)	.....	.....	.....
	Initial		
ColumP$2.75 cv pf 66.3c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
	Irregular		
Caterpillar Trac 50c	..	Feb. 29	Feb. 15
Kayser Jul & Co 37½c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
	Regular		
Ch Yel Cab Co In 25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Ry & Lt Sec pf $1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27

†On Feb. 26, 1936, stockholders will vote on a plan to pay all accumulated dividends. Under the plan shareholders will receive one new share of $20 par 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $1 in cash, which will cover the amount of dividends accruing to that date.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.00⅝	1.00⅞	1.00⅜	1.00⅝	+⅛
July	.88¾	.89⅜	.88⅝	.89⅛	+⅛
Sept.	.87⅜	.87¾	.87¼	.87⅜	+⅜
	Corn				
May	.60⅝	.61	.60⅜	.60⅝	+¼
July	.60¾	.61	.60⅝	.60¾	+¼
Sept.	.60¾	.61	.60¾	.61	+⅜
	Oats				
May	.28⅛	.28⅝	.28⅛	.28⅛	+⅛
July	.27⅞	.28	.27¾	.27⅞	+⅜
	Rye				
May	.54⅞	.55¼	.54⅝	.55⅛	+⅜

Exchange Seat Price Rises

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 — Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $172,000. The previous transaction was at $170,000 on Jan. 14.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Jan.18	Jan.17
8	1½	Denver R G pf (h)	6¾	6½	6½	7
130	66	Detroit Edison	136	136	136	136
38½	13⅝	Distillers So Seag	32½	31⅛	31⅞	32¼
41	26½	Diamond Match	38	37¼	37¼	38
41½	34⅝	Diamond M pf	38½	38½	38½	..
44¼	34½	Dome Mines	45½	45¼	45½	45
12⅝	8¾	Dominion Stores	11⅛	11	11	11¼
58⅜	17½	.75e Douglas A	56½	54⅜	54⅞	56½
1⅜	¾	Duluth So Sh pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
146½	86⅝	3.60 du Pont de Nem	144¼	144	144	145
132	126⅝	6 du Pont deb	130	130	130	..
27½	12	2g Durham Hos pf	25	25	25	24
		—E—				
8	3¾	.. Eastern Roll Mill	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
172¼	110½	5f Eastman Kodak	160¾	160¾	160¾	160
164	147	6 Eastman Kod pf	185	165	165	..
30⅜	16⅝	1f Eaton Mfg	29⅝	29½	29½	29¾
8⅜	3¼	Eitingon Schild	8¼	8	8	..
38¾	19¾	1.20 Elec Auto-Lite	38	37⅛	37¼	37¾
14⅜	3⅞	Elec Boat	15	14⅜	14½	15⅝
8⅜	5¾	.24e Elec & Mus Ind	7	6¾	6¾	7
7½	1⅛	Elec Pow & Lt	8⅜	8	8	8⅛
31¾	2½	.. El Pw&L 6% pf	39⅜	37¼	37⅝	39½
34⅜	3	.. Elec Pow & L pf	43½	41½	41⅞	43¼
58¾	39	2f Elec Sto Battery	53½	53⅛	53¼	53
⅜	⅛	.. Elk Horn Coal h	1⅛	1	1	1
1⅞	⅝	.. Elk Horn Coal pf h	3½	2⅝	2⅝	3½
86	52¾	3 Endicott Johnson	63½	63	63	63¼
55½	15½	.. Engineers PS 6pf	47½	47¼	47½	..
55	14½	.. Engineers P S ww	52	50	52	..
7½	4⅛	.. Equitable Off Bldg	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
14	7½	.. Erie RR	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
14⅞	10½	.80 Eureka Vacuum	13⅝	13	13	13¼
40½	15	.. Evans Products	35⅞	34½	34⅞	35⅝
		—F—				
3⅝	⅝	.. Fairbanks Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
15	4	.. Fairbanks pf	12½	11¾	11¾	13¼
39½	17	.. Fairbanks Morse	39	37¾	39	38¾
85	48	6 Fed Lt & Tr pf	87½	87½	87½	..
14¼	14¼	.. Fed Motor Tr	8¼	8	8¼	8
4½	2	.. Fed Screw W	5¼	5	5	5¼
39	29	3f Fed Water Serv	34¾	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
25	16½	.. Fed'd Dept Sto	21	21	21	21¼
45¼	28½	1.20f Fidelity Phe F In	44½	44	44¼	44¼
114	106½	.. Filene's pf	112	112	112	112
25½	13¼	1.20 Firestone T&R	25½	25½	25½	25½
102⅞	84½	6 Firestn T&R pf A	102⅜	102¾	102⅜	102¼
58⅞	44⅜	2½ First Nat Stores	47⅝	47	47	47½
118	104¾	4f Florsheim Shoe A	29	29	29	..
6¾	2¼	.. Follansbee B (h)	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
30¼	19	1f Food Mach New	39	39	39	39
30	9⅞	.. Foster-Wheeler	28¼	28	28	28¼
36⅛	19¾	.75b Fourth Nat Inv	35	35	35	35
30⅝	17¼	1 Freeport Texas	33	32¼	32¾	33⅜
		—G—				
13¼	7	.. Gamewell	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
10⅝	5¼	.. Gen Am Inv	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10½
48½	32⅝	1¾ Gen Am Trans	52⅜	52½	52¾	52½
32½	11¾	.25e Gen Asphalt	30½	30	30¼	30½
13¾	7⅝	.60 Gen Baking	13½	13	13	13
10⅜	5¼	.. Gen Bronze	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
6⅝	2	.. Gen Cable	8	7⅞	8	8
18½	4	.. Gen Cable A	21	20½	20¾	20¾
76	19	.. Gen Cable pf	77	76½	76⅞	76½
57¾	44½	4f Gen Cigar	64¼	57½	57¾	57¾
38	37⅞	.. Gen Electric	38	37⅞	37⅞	38
142	141	.. Gen Foods	141	141	141	..
35	34⅛	.. Gen Gas	35	34⅞	35	35
1½	1⅜	.. Gen Gas & E A	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
58⅜	26⅝	2f Gen Motors	54⅞	54½	54⅝	55¼
119⅝	118⅞	.. Gen Mot 5% pf	119⅝	118⅞	119⅛	119
7	6¾	.. Gen Out Ad	7	6¾	7	7⅛
21	10	.. Gen Out Ad A	29	29	29	28¾
42⅜	17⅝	1.60 Gen Print Ink	40¾	40⅜	40¾	40¾
4½	1½	.. Gen Pub Service	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
4¼	3¼	.. Gen Ry Signal	44¼	44¼	44¼	45
109	80	6 Gen Ry Sig pf	108½	107⅝	108⅛	108
3¼	¾	.. Gen Realty	3	2	2	3
33½	16¾	.50e Gen Refractories	36½	36⅜	36⅜	36½
19½	12	1 Gillette Saf Raz	18⅜	18	18	18⅛
93	70½	5 Gillette S R pf	89½	89½	89½	89¾
8¾	2½	.. Gimbel Bros	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
75¾	18	.. Gimbel Bros pf	78½	78½	78½	79
49½	23⅜	2 Glidden	51¾	51½	51¼	52
111	104⅞	7 Iidden ppf	112½	112½	112½	112
4¾	1¼	.. Gobel (Adolf) (h)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
22	14⅜	1.20 Gold Dust vtc	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20¾
14½	7½	.. Goodrich	14¾	14	14¾	14⅞
82	40	.. Goodrich pf	83	83	83	83¼
26⅞	15¾	.. Goodyear	23½	22⅞	22⅞	23⅜
92	70	4 Goodyear 1pf	95½	94	94	95
16½	10¾	.. Gotham Silk Hos	10½	10¼	10¼	11
85	20	.. Goth S H pf	94¼	94	94¼	94
4½	1¼	.. Graham Paige	3¼	3	3	3⅛
13⅜	5¼	.. Granby	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	2¼	.. Grand Union ct	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
29¾	14⅜	1.80 Grand Un pf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
28¼	26	1 Grant (WT)	29½	29	29	29
35⅞	9¾	.50 Great Nor pf	33¾	33	33	33½
16	9¼	.50 Great Nor Ore	15¾	17½	17⅝	17⅞
140	119	6f Great W Sug pf	137	136⅞	137	137
74½	20½	.. Grynh'd Corp	72½	71¾	72⅜	72⅞
2¾	1	.. Guantanamo Sug	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
34⅛	6	.. Gulf Mobile pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¾
33½	12	.. Gulf States Steel	32½	32½	32½	32¼
		—H—				
8	4	.. Hall Printing	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
14½	6½	.. Hamilton Watch	18¾	17¾	18⅜	17¾
105	100½	5 Hanna (MA) pf	105	105	105	105
30¾	16	1 Harbison Walker	36¾	36½	36½	36½
14½	5½	.. Hat Corp of Am	12½	12¾	12¾	..
113½	81	6½ Hat Corp pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
6½	1⅝	.. Hayes Body	6¼	5¾	5⅝	5½
120	81	5 Hazel Atlas	123⅞	123	123⅞	123½
36½	11	1 Hercules Motors	34	34	34	34¼
90	71	3f Hercules Powder	87	87	87	87
81¾	73¼	3 Hershey Choc	79	79	79	79
118	104	4f Hershey hoc pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	11
38½	5¾	.. Holland Furnace	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35½
11	6¾	.50 Hollander	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
23¾	19⅛	.. Holly Sugar	20¾	20½	20½	20⅝
42	30⅜	2.50 Houdaille Her A	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	..
21¼	6½	1.50 Houdaille Her B	28½	27¼	27⅝	28½
72	46	3.50f Household Fin pf	70½	70	70½	..
7	1½	.. Houston Oil vtc	10⅜	10	10	10⅜
60¾	43	3f Howe Sound	51¼	49⅞	49⅞	52
5½	2¾	.. Hudson & Man	5¼	5	5	5
13¾	6½	.. Hud & Man pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
17½	6¼	.. Hudson Motor	16	15½	15½	16
3⅞	¾	.. Hupp Motors	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
		—I—				
22¼	9½	.. Ill Central	20½	20	20	20½
38¼	15	.. Ill Central pf	34	34	34	..
59¼	40	4 Ill Central LL	60	60	60	60
7	6¾	.. Indian Refining	7	6¾	6¾	7
36⅜	23½	1.68 Indus Rayon	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30⅜
121	60½	2f Ingersoll-Rand	121½	120¾	120⅞	121½
108	46¼	2f Inland Steel	99¾	98½	99¾	99
8¾	2½	.. Inspiration Cop	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
7⅞	4	.15 Insursnshare Md	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
23⅝	8¾	.. Intercon R T (h)	13¾	13½	13⅞	13⅞
3	1½	.. Intercon Rub	4	3⅝	3⅞	4
13⅜	4¼	.. Interlake Iron	12⅞	12	12	12⅞
5	2⅜	.. Int Agr Corp	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼
42¾	26	.. Int Agr ppf	37	36½	36¾	36¾
190½	149½	6f Int Business M	180	180	180	181
36⅞	22⅞	.. Int Cement	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¾
6¾	3¼	1.20 Int Harvester	58½	57½	57¾	58⅜
154	135	7 Int Harvester pf	151	151	151	151½
4¾	1¼	.. Int Hydrolec	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
6½	1⅞	.. Int Merc Marine	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
47⅛	22¼	1 Int Nickel	47½	46¾	46¾	47¾
5	1⅛	.. Int Pap&Pow A	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
3½	⅜	.. Int Pap&Pow B	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
2⅜	⅜	.. Int Pap&Pow C	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28⅞	4½	.. Int Pap&P pf	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26½
4¾	2	.. Int Rys Cen Am	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
49½	42¾	2f Int Shoe	49	49	49	49
78	56⅝	.. Int Silver pf	60½	60½	60½	60½
16½	16	.. Int Tel & Tel	16½	16	16⅛	16¾
13	8⅞	.. Interstate Dept S	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
90	70½	7 Int'sta DS pf	88½	88⅞	88⅞	87½
16	6½	.40e Intertype Corp	18¼	18	18¼	18⅜
		—J—				
67	49	3f Jewel Tea	59	58½	58½	59
99½	38½	2 Johns Manville	103	102⅜	102⅝	103½
93	80	.. Jones & L'lin pf	83	82½	82½	82½
		—K—				
14⅜	3¾	.. Kan C South	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	15
22	6¾	.. Kan C South pf	22½	22¼	22½	22¾
30	15¾	1.15b Kayser (J) & Co	28¾	28¼	28¼	28½
31½	6	.. Kelsey Hayes W A	23¼	23	23¼	23
28½	3¼	.. Kelsey Hayes W B	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
32	10¼	.50f Kelvinator Corp	19½	18½	18½	19½
30¾	13¾	.80 Kennecott Corp	29¾	29⅝	29½	29¾
6	2⅝	.. Kinney & Co	6	6	6	6
41	23	.. Kinney pf	39½	39¼	39¼	39½
27⅝	19¾	1 Kresge	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24¼
113	103	.. Kresge pf	107	107	107	107
33⅛	22¼	1.60 Kroger Groc & B	27¼	27	27⅛	27½
		—L—				
9	5	.. Lane Bryant	8	8	8	8
28½	21⅜	2 Lambert Co	22½	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
14½	8½	.50 Lee Rubber	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
17⅝	10⅜	.. Lehigh Port Cem	17¾	17½	17½	..
3½	1½	.. Lehigh Val Coal	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
15¾	5½	.. Lehigh V Coal pf	14	14	14	14½
11½	5	.. Lehigh Val RR	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9½
95¾	67⅛	3 Lehman Corp	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96¾
49¼	21½	1.20 Libbey Owens-F	49¼	49	49½	49¾
23¾	15½	1½ Lily Tulip Cup	21	21	21	21½
27⅝	13½	.. Lima Loco Wks	31⅜	30½	30½	31
37⅛	24½	1.80 Liquid Carbonic	39⅞	39¼	39¾	39½
122	93¾	4f Liggett & My B	116	114¼	114¾	115
55½	31¼	2f Loew's Inc	50¾	50¼	50¾	51⅛
10⅜	6¼	.. Libby McN & L	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
2⅜	1	.. Loft Inc	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
4⅜	1¼	.. Long Bell Lum A	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
21⅜	18½	1 Lorillard	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
16	4½	.. Louisiana OR pf	16	16	16	16
22¾	10⅜	1½ Louisville G&E A	22½	22¼	22¼	22½
34	2b	Louisville & N	64½	64	64	65
36½	12¾	.25b Ludlum Steel	28¾	27¾	27⅞	28¾
		—M—				
30¾	18⅝	1 Mack Trucks	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28
57½	30½	2 Macy (RH) & Co	45⅞	45¾	45¾	45¾
11½	5½	.60 Madison Sq Gar	10¼	10	10¼	..
37¾	18⅝	2 Magma Copper	37	36½	36½	36¾
46	37⅞	3 MacAndrs & F	41	41	41	40¾
2¼	⅞	.. Manati Sugar (h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	4	.. Manati Sug pf (h)	10½	9¾	9¾	9⅞
⅞	¾	.. Ludlum rts	⅞	¾	¾	1
66⅜	29	.. Man Elv gtd (h)	56	56	56	..
20	13¼	.. Man Elv mg (h)	20½	20½	20½	21
19½	10	.60 Man Shirt	19	19	19	19
3	1	.. Maracaibo Oil	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9⅞	5½	.40 Marine Mid	10½	10	10	10¼
1⅞	¾	.. Market St Ry	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
23¾	3¾	.. Market St Ry ppf	26	24½	24½	23¾
14½	6¾	.. Marshall Field	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
11	4	.. Martin Parry	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
33⅝	23¾	1.50 Mathieson Alkali	31⅜	30¾	31	31¼
156	136	7 Mathieson Alk pf	154	154	154	154
97½	97½	11⅛f Mead pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
57¾	35⅞	1.60 May Dept Stores	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
20	5½	.. Maytag	18½	18½	18½	18⅞
34	23	3 Maytag pf ww	49½	49½	49½	49½
31	28	2 McCall Corp	31	30⅝	31	31
14⅞	7½	.. McCrory Sto (h)	13	12⅞	13	13⅜
10⅝	5½	.. McGraw-Hill	10½	9⅞	10	10⅛
44½	33⅜	2 McIntyre Porcu	45½	44¼	44¼	45
14⅜	3⅝	.. Mead Corp	14⅜	14	14	14¾
40	38½	3 McKesson&R pf n	39½	39½	39½	39½
15⅜	8½	.. McLellan Sto (h) pf	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
118⅝	85½	6 McLelland pf (h) n	100	100	100	99⅜
42⅜	34½	2 Mesta Mach	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42¾
9⅜	3	.. Mengel Co	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
6⅝	2½	.. Miami Cop	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
20½	8½	.60e Mid-Cont Pet	21½	20½	20½	21
24⅞	8½	.35b Midland Steel	23¾	23½	23½	23
116⅝	60⅛	8 Midland Steel pf	112	111¾	112	110⅝

1935 High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Jan.18	Jan.17
150	58	1f Min Honeywell	170	170	170	167½
7⅝	3½	.. Min Moline	7	6¾	7	7⅛
¾	⅛	.. Min & SL (h)	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
4	1	.. Min SP & SSM pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
4½	1¼	.. Min SP & SSM ll	4½	4	4½	4⅜
17¾	10⅜	.. Mission Corp	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
6⅜	2½	.. Mo Kan & Tex	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
6⅜	2½	.. Mo K&T pf	17½	16⅝	16¾	17½
3	1	.. Mo Pacific (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
4½	1½	.. Mo Pacific pf (h)	6⅜	5⅞	6	6¼
23	10¾	1 Mohawk Carpet	23½	23	23	23½
95	55	1 Monsanto Chem	95	94½	95	95½
40⅞	21¾	.. Montgom Ward	36½	36⅛	36¼	36½
1⅛	¼	.. Mother Lode	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
69	17½	2 Motor Products	60¼	58⅞	58⅞	60½
14⅞	7⅛	.60 Motor Wheel	17⅜	17	17	17¼
16¼	9¼	.. Mullins Mfg A	13⅜	13¾	13¾	..
15¾	9½	.. Mullins Mfg B	14	14	14	14
26½	13¼	1b Munsingwear	26½	26¼	26¼	26½
21⅜	4¾	.. Murray Body	18½	18	18	18⅝
		—N—				
19½	11	1 Nash Motors	18¼	18	18	18⅜
14⅜	4½	.. Nat Acme	15	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
14¼	6¾	.. Natl Avia Corp	12½	12⅜	12⅜	1 3
36⅜	22¼	1.60 Nat Biscuit	36⅜	36	36⅛	36¾
23½	13⅛	.50 Nat Cash Reg	23½	23¾	23¾	23⅞
22⅛	12⅞	1.20 Nat Dairy Prod	22¼	22	22¼	22½
4⅜	1½	.. Nat Dept Stores(h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
34¾	17	.. Nat Dept S pf(h)	33	32¼	32¼	32¾
34½	23⅛	2 Nat Dist Pr	29	28⅝	28⅞	28¾
140½	121⅝	6 Nat Lead pf B	138	138	138	138½
14⅜	4⅞	.60 Nat Pow & Lt	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12¼
1½	½	.. Nat Rys Mex 1pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
83¾	40⅜	1½ Nat Steel	69½	69	69½	69¾
20½	9	.. Nat Supply	24	23½	23½	23¾
77⅜	36	.. Nat Supply pf	79	78⅛	78⅝	78½
11⅜	8¼	.60 Nat Tea	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11½
13⅛	7½	.80f Natomas Co	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
61¼	43½	1.60 Newberry Co	57	57	57	..
10⅜	4⅜	.. Newport Indus	13½	12½	12⅝	13⅛
24¾	12¼	.. NY Central	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	29¾
39	9⅞	.. NY C & StL pf	42¾	41¼	41¼	42½
16⅞	4	.. NY Dock pf	15	14½	14½	15½
1¼	¼	.. NY Investors (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
8½	2⅜	.. NY NH & H(h)	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
11⅛	1¼	.. NY NH & H pf(h)	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
13⅞	3⅞	.. NY Shipbuilding	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3¾	⅛	.. NY Rys pf (h)	3¼	3	3¼	..
2½	¾	.. Norfolk & So (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
28	9	1 North American	28⅜	27¾	27¾	28⅜
7⅜	2	.. No Am Aviation	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
25½	13¼	.. Northern Pacific	25½	24¾	25	25⅛
2¼	1⅛	.. Norwalk Tire	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
		—O—				
14¼	9¼	.30 Ohio Oil	16⅜	16	16¼	16½
20¾	3⅛	.. Omnibus vtc	19¾	19¼	19½	20
11⅝	4¾	.. Oppenheim Col	9½	9⅛	9⅛	..
26⅝	11⅞	.60 Otis Elevator	26	25⅜	25⅝	26
17⅜	4¼

Business and Industry

Demand for Goods in Retail Marts Shows Continued Gains

Commerce and Finance

Big Flour Buying Fails to Develop And Wheat Eases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Wheat traders registered disappointment over the failure of flour buyers to come into the market the past week, and prices at the low point were 5 cents down from the top of a few days ago when May wheat sold at $1.04⅞. When the market broke through the dollar mark, however, pressure, except from local professionals diminished and at the same time there was a slight broadening of the commission absorption, which resulted in a small rally.

Flour buyers, who were expected to rush into the market folowing the Triple A decision, have taken their own time, and so far flour sales have been remarkably small. The delay is believed to be only temporary, however, and as soon as uncertainties following the recent Supreme Court decisions are dissipated, a general movement to build up depleted stocks probably will take place.

Price Trend Up

Winnipeg the past day or so has shown an upward price tendency which has been encouraged, and Liverpool has held relatively strong the past week. Argentine prices show little change, and clearances for the week of only 645,000 bushels from that country indicate that the action of the Government in fixing high minimum prices was well judged. Of this week's exports only about 100,000 bushels were shipped to Europe, and of the 2,283,000 bushels cleared from Australia, 1,125,000 bushels went to the Orient. Total shipments from the southern hemisphere to Europe were the smallest for this season in many years.

Australian wheat is being held at higher prices, and this is increasing the demand for Canadian, fairly liberal sales of the latter having been made through the week. Current prices for Canadian wheat are conceded to be extremely attractive to European buyers.

European stocks are light. The European crop outlook is less favorable than a year ago, especially in France.

Weather conditions in this country have been favorable, and snowfall has been rather heavy in Nebraska and Kansas, and the winter wheat outlook so far as moisture conditions are concerned is much better than a year ago.

Bearish on Futures

Many operators who are bullish on the old crop month are inclined to take a bearish view of the deferred months, as the acreage of winter wheat is the largest in many years with prospects for a much smaller abandoned acreage than in recent years. Moreover it is feared that the spring wheat acreage will be increased.

In corn there has been a dull trade, the price of May dropping to around 60 cents. A Government estimate that the number of cattle on feed had increased 41 per cent over a year ago stimulated some buying, while prospects for another big increase in the spring hog crop also restrict selling.

The commercial demand for corn is good, and so far receipts have been taken mainly by the big industries. In some sections the quality of corn is such that it requires more for feeding than usual.

Sales in December By General Motors Establishes Record

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Overseas sales of General Motors cars and trucks, from all sources, totaled 25,998 units in the month of December, representing a gain of 14.3 per cent over November, and a gain of 58.3 per cent over December, 1934. The figure is the highest for the month of December ever recorded.

For 1935, General Motors overseas volume totaled 284,281 units an increase of 28.9 per cent over the 220,560 sold in 1934. The 1935 volume marks a full return to the levels prevailing in the peak years of 1928 and 1929.

These figures include the products of the Corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

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Employment Is Seen Rising 3,000,000 If 1929 Levels Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—If activity returns to 1929 levels manufacturing industry may be expected to give employment to from 2,800,000 to 3,300,000 additional workers, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

At its highest point in 1929 manufacturing furnished continuous employment to 8,800,000 workers in its factories and 1,500,000 workers in its offices, a total of 10,300,000 persons. It gave employment intermittently to other persons, and in the census of occupations in 1930 as many as 11,400,000 reported that they looked to manufacturing industry as the source of their livelihood.

This is the upper limit that manufacturing could be expected to employ if the business conditions of 1929 were restored. If the increase of population is taken into account, and if the new workers should expect employment in different lines in the same proportions as in 1930, manufacturing industries should provide for a maximum of 11,800,000 persons. Since according to the estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board the present employment of workers of all classes in manufacturing industry is about 9,000,000, the figures indicate that manufacturing industry could not reemploy more than a maximum of 2,800,000. This figure is a little more than 30 per cent of the estimated unemployed. If a larger estimate of the total unemployed, 11,000,000, is accepted, the share that would fall to manufacturing would be about 3,300,000.

The Conference Board's analysis also points out that the number now employed in manufacturing has approximately the same relation to production as was the case in 1929. In November, 1935, employment in manufacturing stood at 80.9 per cent of the 1929 average and production at 81.5 per cent.

Banks Are to Fund $20,000,000 Maturity Of Maine Central

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 18—Maine Central Railroad has voted to pay off a $2,425,000 loan to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and approved the plan of private bankers to finance refunding operations incidental to the maturity of $20,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds which were due Dec. 1, 1935.

This action means that somewhere between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 of the new first mortgage and collateral 4 per cent bonds due in 1945 will be offered for sale subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The banking group is headed by Kidder, Peabody & Company of Boston, and the amount of bonds offered is virtually the amount of funds necessary to meet requirements of the holders of the matured bonds, who desired cash, plus $2,425,000 needed to liquidate the RFC loan.

The railroad had offered the holders of the matured bonds 50 per cent of their holdings in new first mortgage and collateral 4s or an equivalent amount of cash and 50 per cent in new general mortgage 4½ per cent twenty-five year bonds.

Decrease in Bank Clearings for Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Bank clearings total for the second week of January dropped below the figure of the week previous, as was expected, according to Dun & Bradstreet. The total was also below the clearings for the like week of 1935.

The total of bank clearings for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended Wednesday, Jan. 15, was $5,661,717,000, compared with $5,696,360,000 a year ago, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. For the week preceding there was a gain of 25.0 per cent. New York City clearings totaled $3,759,415,000, a decline of 5.4 per cent from the corresponding 1935 period, while the aggregate for cities outside of New York was $1,902,302,000, or 10.5 per cent higher.

Total clearings this week were below the amount reported for the week preceding by $1,057,594,000. For the two corresponding weeks a year ago, there was a gain amounting to $319,420,000.

Hudson Retail Sales Gain 39 Per Cent in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Hudson and Terraplane retail sales in the United States during December totaled 8879 cars, according to announcement made by William R. Tracy, vice-president. This is a gain of 39 per cent compared with the preceding months and a gain of 211 per cent compared with the same month of the preceding year.

The December sales of 8879 cars bring the total retail sales in the United States for the full year 1935 to a figure of 78,745, a gain of 26 per cent over the 1934 total and 96 per cent over the 1933 total. United States retail sales in 1935 were greater than for any year since 1930.

ICC Rules on Livestock Unloading and Reloading

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that railroads must continue the free unloading and reloading of carload shipments of livestock at public stock yards where this service now is provided.

The carriers had sought authority to reduce the number of stockyards at which unloading and reloading charges would be absorbed. The Commission held that although such a change would increase the railroad's revenues, it would be in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act,

Retail Buying Is Strong in Nearly All Parts of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Demand for retail goods of nearly all types has grown stronger with each successive week thus far this year, according to the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review which also says that the backlog of unfilled consumers' needs has not yet been reduced perceptibly.

While special promotional events were responsible for much of the enlarged movement, says the report, staple articles contributed the bulk of the merchandise sold during the week.

Demand for Furniture

"Furniture, electrical appliances, table linens, dry goods, house-furnishings were among the fastest-moving items, says the survey. "There was a good pickup in both men's and women's clothing, with outfits for winter sports and cruises particularly sought. Some reduction in food prices brought a consequent greater buying interest in groceries.

"The vagaries of the weather in many districts accounted for considerable unevenness in retail distribution, so that the average increase over the preceding week was small," the report continues. "From the total of the comparative 1935 period, however, the estimated volume was larger by 4 to 8 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

In the New England states the previous week's uptrend was extended, the increase over a year ago ranging from 3 to 7 per cent, with goods of the better qualities stressed. For the East, the gain ran from 8 to 12 per cent, and the large centers of distribution made a better showing than a week earlier.

Wholesale Goods Move Well

"Making a slight increase over the previous week, retail sales in the Middle West exceeded the comparable 1933 level by 10 to 15 per cent," according to the survey. Northwest turnover was smaller than a week earlier, and only 8 to 12 per cent ahead of last year's. While inclement weather continued to retard buying in the South, the spread over a year ago was 5 to 7 per cent.

"The best reports for the week were from the Southwest, where the increase widened to 15 to 20 per cent. Trade was quieter on the Pacific coast, as the gain over 1935 was narrowed to 7 to 10 per cent.

"The rising tempo of buying in wholesale markets revealed the good rate at which merchandise has been moved at clearance sales," the survey says. "Most retailers report that stocks by the end of the month will be the lowest for the period in the last six years. Merchants who had considered inventories sufficient to carry through the January promotions were back in the markets for heavy replacements. Such demands were particularly large from rural areas."

Large Banks' Earnings in 1935 Reduced by Low Interest Rates

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The annual period for revelation of the private lives of the banks of the country's financial center is almost over. The New York banking fraternity temporarily turned its attention this week from other people's affairs to its own business, as chairmen or presidents of one nationally known bank after another patiently explained to stockholders convened in annual meeting how the 1935 course of business, interest rates, bond market revival, excess reserves, etc., had affected their banks.

Between Jan. 2 and Jan. 20 it is estimated that about 40 New York banks hold their annual meetings. The bulk of these were held this week, mostly on Wednesday, when national banks all over the country held their annual meetings, and on Thursday, when some of the largest state-chartered banks here met with their stockholders. Only a few important meetings are held earlier or later. The ancient Bank of the Manhattan Company held its 137th annual meeting, as required by its 1793 charter, early in December. The enterprising Manufacturers' Trust met on Jan. 8. Title Guarantee & Trust meets next Tuesday. But the Chase, National City, Guaranty, First National, Chemical, Irving, Central Hanover, Corn Exchange, and other well-known banks all had their meetings on either Tuesday or Wednesday of this week.

This week's meetings have been notably quiet, but the attendance has kept up.

Banking developments had a curiously contradictory effect on the banks' financial reports for 1935, as indicated by official statements at the week's meetings. The unprecedentedly low rates of interest have in the majority of cases lowered earnings below those of 1934, in sharp contrast to industrial earnings, which have been conspicuously better. On the other hand, the almost uninterrupted improvement in the bond market, both gilt-edged and second-grade, has enabled the banks to report substantial recoveries in their portfolios.

Complain of Low Interest

Almost unanimously, officials reported or complained of the fall in the average interest rates received by the banks on their loans and investments. President Jackson E. Reynolds of the ultra-conservative, Baker-Morgan-owned First National Bank, which still pays its 1929 dividend rate of $100 a share, reported that "investment securities' yield was 5.65 per cent in 1934 and 5.24 per cent in 1935; the average yield on United States Government bonds during 1934 was 3.58 per cent; during 1935 it was 3.13 per cent. Despite the fact that during the year the bank employed in loans and investments more funds than on the preceding year, operating income showed a drop. This declining tendency in operating income has been persistent during the past two years, and each successive six-months' period has been less. Wherever bonds or securities have a satisfactory yield and look good to the banker, they are called."

Similarly Chairman Potter of the Guaranty Trust Company, with assets of $1,850,000,000, reported that average return on the bank's loans and investments was only 1.83 per cent against 2.20 per cent in 1934, and on the bank's holdings of government securities only ¾ per cent against 1.93 per cent in 1934. Irving Trust officials reported a drop in average rate of interest received on loans and investments from 2.48 per cent in 1934 to 1.93 per cent in 1935.

Report Portfolio's Appreciation

On the other hand the banks almost unanimously reported substantial recoveries and appreciation in portfolio due to the improvement in business and the securities markets. Bankers' Trust credited $3,351,000 to undivided profits from investment account. Manufacturers' Trust reported $1,000,000 of recoveries from items previously charged off the books. Chairman Winthrop W. Aldrich of the Chase said "During the year we have realized some $3,700,000 as recoveries on account of loans previously charged off. This, however, does not reflect the appreciation in the market value of securities and in the appraised valuation of other assets in the bank's portfolio which has resulted in creating very substantial (undisclosed) reserves. "Guaranty reported non-recurring profits of $4,812,000.

As an offset to the declining rate of interest as an earnings factor, the banks reported further operating economies. Of course, the outstanding economy in this connection is the prohibition, under the Baking Act of 1933 of the payment of interest on demand deposits, which constitute the bulk of the New York banks' liabilities. As this went into effect near the middle of 1934, however, no great gain was available in 1935 over 1934. Mr. Aldrich of Chase stated that "by economies in operation and the efficient use of personnel it has been possible to reduce overhead expenses substantially below the levels of 1934 and other recent years."

Hit FDIC Assessment

On the other hand the bank managements went to great lengths in discussing the burden of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This is an irritating item with the New York banks, for the assessment is on the basis of total deposits, while protection is so purchased only for deposits up to $5000, and these constitute a very small part of the banks' business here. Mr. Reynolds of First National stated that the insurance covers only $6,000,000 of the bank's deposits out of $438,000,000, so that the bank is paying a 6 per cent annual premium for its deposit insurance.

President Mortimer N. Buckner of the New York Trust asserted that the outstanding feature of 1935 was the institution of the permanent deposit system. S. Sloan Colt, Bankers' Trust president, said that deposit insurance is no substitute for good banking. Guaranty Trust management stated that the "so-called guaranty of bank deposits" was unsound and particularly unfair to such institutions as the Gauranty. Chase reported they paid their insurance under protest and reservation of legal rights. There was also general mention of the added burdens of taxes, including particularly the Social Security Act.

The moot question of excess reserves brought out comment from many bank managements, with the usual division of opinion. Chairman Aldrich of the Chase wanted excess reserves cut, while Chairman Percy H. Johnston of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company opposed such proposals.

Bank stocks rallied during the first week of the year, presumably on the guess that annual statements would show considerable recovery and appreciation in assets. It was expected that earnings would be indifferent or poor. The actual reports, however, apparently were a little worse than expected, very few of the banks showing 1935 earnings as good as 1934, and the bank stock market took the results of the meetings rather pessimistically.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In Great Britain there is much to encourage faith in further economic revival in 1936. The cycle has been swinging upward for three years without any permanent reverse, and its trend is still upward. Moreover, it has followed a conventional path, starting the improvement with a revival of the constructional industries, which has been steadily seeping down into the industries producing consumers' goods; and there is no evidence that the seepage is yet more than fractionally complete.

The note circulation in Christmas week was a record, £19 million higher than at Christmas, 1934, although the seasonal expansion was actually less than in 1934. All that money will be stirred around in the economic crucible for some time to come, performing the alchemy of spending into earning and back into earning again, and making business as it stirs. The prime mover of all this, the revival in the constructional industries, goes on turning the ladle.

Conservative minds are feeling some doubts about the building industry, but a recession in private house building is likely to be made up by still more factory building and by public works; for the Government wind has definitely veered from economy to expansionism.

The steel industry is booming, output in October and in November having been higher than in any month since March, 1927. Although higher coal prices may eat into profits in the iron and steel industry, as far as the horizon of reliable forecast the volume of demand will be well maintained. The Government's rearmament program will help, too, to keep things moving here and in a number of other important industries.

The Unemployment Problem

In brief, we may look forward to continued activity in the capital goods industries, generating new waves of demand for consumption goods. Already the Economist, index of business activity, stands two points higher than in the corresponding period of 1929. That is the bright side of the picture. The dark side is the fact that industry has failed to take care of the increase in the working population during the intervening six years, let alone make any inroad on the residual unemployment problem. For all the recovery that has taken place, there are still nearly 2,000,000 men and women out of work.

Between 1929 and 1935, the numbers insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts rose by 924,000, whereas the numbers of insured persons in employment rose by only 302,000. The position is even worse than these figures indicate, since in the meantime a large number of people have been excluded from unemployment insurance by economy legislation.

There appear to be two main reasons for our failure, after three years of trade improvement, to come appreciably closer to solving the unemployment problem. One is the economy of labor that has been induced or accelerated by the exigencies of the depression, especially in such industries as iron and steel, coal and railways. The second is the continued depression in the staple export trades, notably cotton and coal.

It is reckoned that there are a million workers unemployed in the trades and industries producing directly or indirectly for export. Unless international trade considerably expands—and there are no omens to make us very hopeful about that—the absorption of this million by transference to other industries is bound to be a very slow process.

Mechanization and Hours

The other problem, that of mechanization and rationalization as a cause of unemployment, is attracting the attention of some of the best of our economic brains. And among those who have not the leisure to follow the intricacies of economic analysis there are many today who wonder whether the stage has not been reached in business progress when its fruits should be devoted to allotting less work per man rather than higher wages—coupled, in many cases, with arduous stretches of overtime.

A general reduction of hours of labor is on the map of controversy, though not yet of practice. Employers in the rising or recovering industries, however, know intimately one grave obstacle. There is a serious shortage of skilled labor in certain trades, notably in branches of engineering and even in shipbuilding, where firms who look forward to big warship orders have been forced to safeguard themselves by rounding up labor in advance, sometimes hiring skilled men to do unskilled work temporarily in order to prevent them from escaping to other employment. Seen from this angle, a general restriction of hours of labor might frost-nip the most hopeful shoots of prosperity. And in the less fortunate industries it might be a last fatal handicap.

A Hard Choice

It is plain what is the root of the problem. Either we must make up our minds that our old staple export industries are gone for good, and bend our national energies to refitting capital and labor for employment elsewhere; or we must readjust our fiscal, monetary and tariff policies with the aim of securing the maximum advantage for export industries, even at the expense of industries now flourishing under various forms of shelter from foreign competition.

Meanwhile, with our 2,000,000 unemployed, we are moving into a new stretch of the path of recovery. The milestone is the trouble in the coal industry. The last phase has been characterized by rapidly rising industrial profits, accompanied by a slow, small rise in wages. In the next phase, labor will demand its full share of the proceeds of recovery, and we may see an actual curtailment of profits until a fresh equilibrium is established.

Auto Production Somewhat Lower

DETROIT, Jan. 17 (AP)—Crams Reports, Inc., said today that production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada declined slightly this week. Total production was 95,170 units, compared with 98,080, the revised figure for last week.

This week's production was well above the 67,217 units, manufactured in the corresponding week a year ago.

British Tool Makers Retain Trade Advantage in Canada

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18 (AP)—C. S. Stilwell, vice president of the Warner & Swasey Company, said British machine tool manufacturers retain "a substantial trade advantage" in Canada despite the reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Canada.

"It is apparent the increases assured in Canadian purchases of American products will require additions to the manufacturing capacity of plants which are the major users of turret lathes and other metal-working equipment," Mr. Stilwell said.

Among groups he expects to gain under the treaty, Mr. Stilwell mentioned producers of electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, dynamos, generators, motors and parts and farm equipment,

Wool Mills Busy Trying to Meet Unfilled Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Wool top futures moved into new high ground in the last week and on Friday reached the dollar mark for the first time since April, 1934. This was an extension of the upward movement which began last April when futures sold at 72 cents.

Prices in the wool goods markets during the last week remained strong and in some cases cloths showed an advancing tendency, although trading was only moderate, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

A high rate of machinery activity and heavy wool consumption in the first quarter seems assured. Unofficial trade estimates place unfilled orders of mills at about 53,000,000 linear yards, or the equivalent of 13 weeks' production at the present rate of output.

Mill stocks of wool goods are clean, and mills are not forcing goods on the market. Because of the scarcity of some of the lower grades of wool, some mills have been compelled to resort to the manufacture of cotton-mixed fabrics. Those cloths are used, for the most part, in boys' clothing and in cheap adult wear.

Men's Wear Trade Dull

"At the moment, men's wear markets are dull but large quantities of men's wear fabrics are being bought for use in mannish tailored suits for women's wear," says the Exchange Service. "So great has been the volume of business done on these suits that a number of men's clothing makers have temporarily abandoned the manufacture of men's suits and are concentrating production on women's garments. This invasion of one industry by another is leading to complications in the apparel markets, and the unions have been appealed to to settle the dispute between the two groups of manufacturers.

"Cloths for suits are the leading sellers in women's wear markets. Orders to date on these goods are reported to amount to about 8,000,000 yards. Coatings are slow but are expected to swing into vogue as the season progresses. Most retailers start the spring season by promoting suits, and then turn to coats. Spring garments are already selling in good volume at retail in the South and along the Pacific Coast, leading to the belief that the season in the North will be one of the most successful ever, provided that the weather is favorable. Sales of garments for southern resort wear are reported the heaviest since the year of the Florida land boom.

Retail Sales Active

"Retail sales of clothing continue quite active. Retailers have virtually cleaned out stocks of ski suits and similar winter sports apparel, and cannot secure replacements. Advance orders on ski cloths for next year are reported extremely heavy There is also a brisk call for sports woolens for both spot and near-by delivery.

"Reports from manufacturing centers continue to tell of steady operations. Most mills are operating on two shifts, and report no cancellations. Goods being produced are readily absorbed by the clothing and garment trade."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that raw wool stocks had dropped from 156,698,000 pounds on Sept. 28 to 113,337,000 pounds Dec. 31.

The top total increased from 20,330,000 pounds to 20,897,000 pounds and the noil total jumped from 9,798,000 pounds to 11,927,000 pounds.

Dealers stocks of raw wool in the apparel class dropped from 77,445,000 pounds to 51,784,000 pounds and manufacturers' and topmakers' sagged from 79,244,000 to 61,553,000 pounds.

Raw wool stocks Dec. 31, 1934, were 169,099,000 pounds the top total was 22,322,000 pounds and the noil total was 10,073,000 pounds.

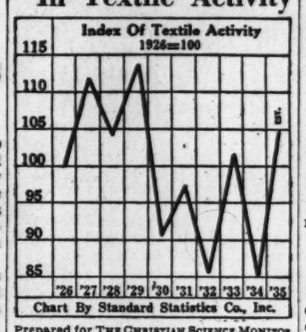
1935 Advertising In Newspapers Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Editor & Publisher, newspaper and advertising journal, totaled daily newspaper advertising in 1935 to about $520,000,000.

The estimate compares with about $490,000,000 in 1934 and $440,000,000 during 1933, the paper said.

It estimated the volume in 1929 at $850,000,000.

"Two-Year Cycle" In Textile Activity



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACTIVITY in the textile industry has tended to follow well-defined cycles. As indicated in the accompanying chart, production has been maintained at higher levels during odd-numbered years than in even years.

This phenomenon, commonly referred to in the trade as the "two-year cycle," has unfailingly occurred in every year since 1926.

During periods of rising prices, converters and distributors rush to place orders as far in advance as possible. Mill output rises to unwarranted heights, and as production is greatly in excess of actual consumer needs, inventories in distributor hands assume unmanageable proportions.

In an effort to move such stocks, primary demand later dries up and stagnation rules until they are absorbed.

Application Filed With SEC by Italy To Register Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—An application has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Italy for the permanent registration on the New York Stock Exchange of $79,275,400 of its external loan sinking fund 7 per cent gold bonds dated Dec. 1, 1925, and due on Dec. 1, 1951.

The bonds are part of the $100,000,000 loan that Italy floated in the United States after Italy had funded its wartime debt to the United States.

Concerning note issue and gold reserves, the application gave figures from the summarized Treasury statement for Sept. 30, 1935, in lire as follows:

Circulation	15,273,434,250.00
Gold held by Central Bank	4,251,403,025.52
Credits abroad	392,480,782.93
Total reserves	4,643,883,808.45

The internal funded debt of Italy as of June 30, 1935, as stated in the application, amounted to 93,827,000,000 lire, including 9,892,000,000 of consolidated 3.5 per cent, 3 per cent and perpetual debts and 13,935,000,000 lire of redeemable debt.

The total foreign debt outstanding on June 30, 1935, was given as $82,033,100, representing the amount then outstanding of the 7 per cent gold bonds for which registration is asked.

The internal floating debt on June 30, 1935, was put at 11,883,000,000 lire.

Total ordinary receipts for the 1934-35 fiscal year were 18,290,000,000 lire and together with extraordinary receipts made a total of 21,253,000,000 lire.

New Power Units For Ontario Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 18—The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has authorized the installation of a new 5000-horsepower unit at Ear Falls and a unit of 1600-horsepower capacity at Rat Rapids to serve the mining areas in Patricia District, Northern Ontario, it was recently announced by T. Stewart Lyon, chairman of the commission.

The new unit at Ear Falls, which is at the outlet of Lac Seul, will bring the facilities of that station up to 13,000 horsepower, while that at Rat Channel, at the outlet of Lake St. Joseph on the Albany River, will give that station an output of over 3000 horsepower. The former development supplies power at the present time to the Red Lake section, and the latter to the Pickle Crow and Central Patricia Gold Mines in the Pickle Lake area.

Western Railways Fight Competition With Pick-Up and Delivery Service

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—The railroads of western United States were prepared for a new swing on competitors with a universal free pick-up and delivery of less than carload freight.

A huge fleet of trucks in all the large cities of the territory west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains along with the equipment of local delivery concerns in smaller cities and hamlets, were under contract to start the new service Jan. 20.

The roads have spent about five months completing arrangements for the local extension of their freight service and have described it as the first gun of their 1936 campaign to regain business lost to the highways in the past few years.

Under the plan they will send a truck to any address for a freight shipment in Chicago, for instance, carry it over their rails to Minneapolis or any other destination in the region, and then deliver it by truck again to the consignee's doorstep.

"We consider it one of the most forward of the recent moves by the railroad companies to recapture lost business," said Harry G. Taylor, chairman of the Western Railroad Executives Association. "Along with the faster freight schedules, which have been in force some time, it will afford a most complete service to shippers of the territory."

The plan has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington and has drawn some protest from various trucking associations. Some state commissions, however, have already placed their stamp of approval on the arrangement. The Illinois Commerce Commission gave approval.

End of HOLC Is Promised Upon Normalcy Return

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—Gov. Preston Delano of the Home Loan Bank System said today that "it is not at all certain" that protection can be provided "against a repetition of the debacle of 1929."

Addressing a meeting of the Indianapolis Home Loan Bank stockholders, Mr. Delano promised the speedy liquidation of the Home Owners Loan Corporation and other emergency agencies "as the normal functions of the country" are resumed.

Declaring that this liquidation would be "accomplished as rapidly as is consistent with safety," he added:

"We must not, however, overlook the fact that we have had a pretty narrow escape from both economic and social disaster, and in turning back to private initiative the responsibility and privilege of managing the machinery which clothes and feeds and houses our people, care should be taken to protect against a repetiton of the debacle of 1929.

"It is not at all certain, of course, that we can do this. . . . We can only feel our way uncertainly along the path which leads to an ultimately better economic organization."

Broadening his discussion, the speaker continued:

"I should like to disabuse your mind, if I can, that we in Washington are bent on imposing on you some sort of a regimented society; that we intend to interfere with your liberties or the free play of initiative; that we are plotting to build a theoretical Utopia on the ruins of your business.

"As the normal functions of the country resume, it is our hope to liquidate speedily and extinguish those temporary expedients, such as the HOLC, for example, which were so necessary during the general paralysis.

"I think you will agree that we should retain those creations, such as the Federal Home Bank System, which bid fair to aid and supplement private effort and protect it in a measure against violent economic swings."

Austrian Loan Gold Suit Is Dismissed

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—A gold-clause suit to test effect of United States currency devaluation upon a $25,000,000 Austrian Government loan floated in this country in 1923 was dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Aron Steuer.

The international trustee for protection of the bondholders had complained that J. P. Morgan and Company, American fiscal agents for the issue, had paid the face value of a $1000 bond but refused to pay an additional $1693.13 the plaintiff said was payable to bring the payment up to a gold equivalent.

The defendants named were Nelson D. Jay of Paris, Albert Janssen, of Brussels, and Marcus Wallenberg, of Stockholm, composing a control committee named in 1923 by the League of Nations. Mr. Jay was the only one served in this country.

The granted dismissal motion cited insufficiency of complaint and lack of jurisdiction.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
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Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

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New York Court Five Is Meeting All Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Once more the New York University basketball team is sweeping through its schedule with uniform success, and with the half-way mark reached, is resting on its laurels for a fortnight, while its members are taking their midyear examinations. Last year, the recess proved disastrous, as the first game following was lost to Yale, the only one in several years.

So far, the schedule has called for a greater number of foreign matches, with the first advent of the University of California team, and visits from Purdue University, University of Kentucky, and University of North Carolina. Later in the season, there will be visits to Georgetown University at Washington, and Temple University at Philadelphia, while University of Notre Dame will be seen here.

With a complete first line of veterans, the problem of Coach Howard G. Cann, has been to keep them in condition, and to develop enough reserve strength in the second and third lines to fill their places when needed or for relief purposes.

Captain High Scorer

Capt. William Rubenstein '36, high scorer of last season, when he played guard, has been moved up to the forward line, and is already heading for a similar position this year, he has been at right forward in every game, and his scoring ability from all positions has been a large factor in the success of the team. His chief relief is another letterman, Perry Giffen '36, who was his relief last year also.

Coupled with him in the move to the forward line has been his fellow guard of 1935, Milton Schulman '36. Both were substitutes on the unbeaten team of two years ago, and they are working just as well together now as they were then Schulman is more of a defensive player, but shoots well on occasion His chief relief is Louis Strauss '37, who has been hanging on as a substitute and stands a chance for his letter this season.

Others on the squad listed as forwards include Louis Tripsianis '38, of last year's freshman team, but he has little chance to break in.

Irving Terjesen '37, substitute last year at center, has now won his way to the top, as his predecessor, Irwin Klein '36, has been moved into guard position. Klein is ready to step into the post on occasion, however, and has done so on several occasions. Others who have been called on for duty in the ring include another member of last year's undefeated freshman team, Bernard Carnevale '38, and Alexander Weinstein '36, a substitute last season.

Maidman a Long Shot

In addition to Klein, still another letterman is listed in the first lineup at guard. This is Leonard Maidman '36, also a veteran of two previous seasons. He really plays as much forward as on defense, and his scoring ability, especially on long shots, is a potent aid against a team with a strong defense.

Another guard of considerable brilliancy fills in when Klein is off, or goes to center. This is Irwin Witty '38, one of the high scorers for last year's freshmen. Jerome Tarlow '38, is also prominent among the substitutes, as relief man for Maidman. Others who fill in on occasion are Jack Kleiner '38 and Simon Boradman '38.

Others on the list include Nathan Macklowitz '36, of the football team, as well as a number of substitutes of previous seasons, Jack Bromberg '37, Arthur Duffy '37 and John Brown '37. As the matter stands at present, none are likely to see much action.

So far the only team that has been able to give New York University even a battle has been Purdue, which held the Hall of Fame team to a 43-to-41 score. Two other teams have been able to make 30 points, Princeton, which was defeated by 60 to 34, and North Carolina, which made 28 points, in the second half, but trailed by 29 to 5 at half time, and lost by 52 to 33. The balance of the schedule is as follows:

Feb 5, St. Johns University at Madison Square Garden; 7, Georgetown University at Washington, D. C.; 8, Temple University at Philadelphia; 12, Rutgers University at Heights Gymnasium; 14, Notre Dame University at Madison Square Garden; 19, Manhattan College at Madison Square Garden; 22, Fordham University at Heights Gymnasium.

March 4, College of the City of New York, at Madison Square Garden.

Potts of Brooklyn Betters World Mark

Oslo, Jan. 18
By the Associated Press

ALLAN POTTS of Brooklyn bettered the listed world's record for 500 meters today as America's Olympic speed skaters opened a two-day meet against a picked Norwegian array.

Potts sped over the course in 42.4s., two-tenths of a second faster than the listed record A. Clas Thunberg of Finland set in 1931.

Another world record was bettered when Ivar Ballangrud, Norwegian champion, cut his own international mark for 5,000 meters to 8m. 17.2s. The old mark of 8m. 21.6s., was established by Ballangrud in 1930.

Cincinnati Reds Will Blaze Trail To Puerto Rico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Big league baseball's horizon widened notably recently with the announcement by Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, that the Reds will spend the first three weeks of their 1936 training trip in Puerto Rico.

The St. Louis Cardinals were already scheduled for a four-day exhibition game visit to Havana, March 5 to 8, so that for the first time in history a major league will have two of its teams making extensive sea voyages in connection with spring training. This is an indication that before many years, baseball's vanguards may be marching still further into the tropics.

Cincinnati, in 1869, was the first city to have a professional baseball team. Cincinnati, in 1935, was the first city to stage major league championship games at night. This year the Reds will plant the flag of major league baseball in a new land, for never before has a big league team gone to bat within the boundaries of the island subtitled by its friends and boosters as "The Mountain Paradise of Tropical America."

The Reds will play a series of seven exhibition games at San Juan in a new $50,000 stadium owned by the Puerto Rican Government. The stadium seats 10,000

Considering that their first squad starts training before the middle of February, and that, after three weeks in Puerto Rico, the Reds will spend another three weeks in Florida, then two weeks playing exhibition games on their way home, their 1936 trip looms as the most extensive spring training exhibition in baseball history in point of actual elapsed time and number of games played.

Its only rival in total mileage is the trip arranged by the Chicago Cubs. The National League champions, after starting their training routine on Catalina Island, will play an exhibition schedule in Florida during March.

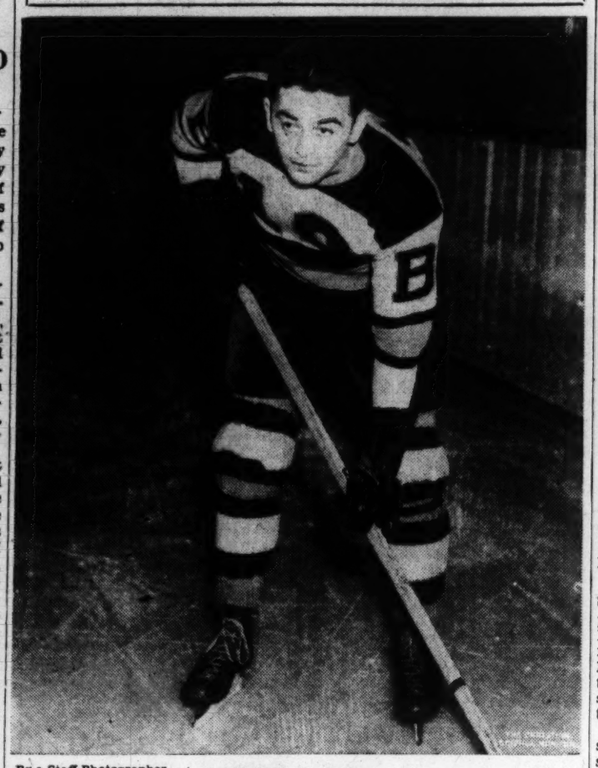
The Reds' tour, the latest move of the pioneer policy that has vitalized baseball operations in Cincinnati since Powel Crosley Jr., became president and Larry MacPhail general manager, involves a Feb. 6 start for training camp and the longest water voyage ever taken by a squad of players en route for camp, New York to San Juan.

Some of the players will ride a clipper ship from Miami to San Juan, but traveling by plane is not an historic first in Cincinnati annals, because the 1934 Reds made an air jump from Cincinnati to Chicago.

MacPhail's plans call for the first squad of pitchers and catchers to sail from New York Feb. 6, arriving at San Juan, the Puerto Rico capital, Feb. 10, the second squad leaves Feb. 8, from New York. Infielders and outfielders sail Feb. 13.

Reds residing in the southern states will report at Miami for the 12-hour air jump.

'We'll Go Places Now!'



By a Staff Photographer

Bill "Flash" Hollett

New 24-Year-Old Defenseman Purchased From Toronto Maple Leafs by Bruins. He Will Play With Cubs Until in Condition

Sporting Around the Hub

Hollett Makes Boston Debut This Evening

HIGHLY elated with the opportunity to play hockey in Boston, and determined to prove that his brilliant National League play of a year ago was a flash, Bill Hollett, latest purchase of the Bruins, makes his Hub debut at the Boston Garden tonight in a Cubs uniform.

Hollett, pairing with the aggressive Bert McInenley on the Boston defense, is expected to give the young Bruins the necessary punch in this game to overcome one of their long-standing rivals—the Providence Reds—in what should be quite a hockey game.

The former Toronto player worked out with the Cubs yesterday and, though short of work because of a layoff due to an injured hand, impressed an unusually large practice gallery with his speed, stick handling and above all ability to set up goals. It was this play-making ability more than anything else which distinguished him with the Leafs until he had his difficulties with the Leafs' manager, Conn Smythe, which resulted in his being sold to Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hitchman Pleased With Workout—The appearance of Hollett adds to the attractiveness of the Garden game this evening. Although Providence has been a steady winner over the Cubs in games played this season, the matches have been close and hard fought, and productive of some of the best hockey of the season. The Cubs have just lacked a scoring finish in these games, which Hollett may supply.

Manager Fred Hitchman was pleased with the way his charges worked in practice yesterday. The first line of Ray Getleff, Bauer and Dumart combined well in the session, and a player with Getleff's finish about the nets may team up especially well with Hollett. Jack Portland will be out of tonight's game, while Bob Blake has gone with the Bruins to Toronto and Chicago as a spare forward.

♪ ♪ ♪

Reds Have a Rugged Defense—Providence comes here with a team that has been well to the front of the Canadian-American League standing all season, and which is now in second place, two games behind the Philadelphia Ramblers. It is not out of the question that Providence will catch the Philadelphia youngsters in the final drive of the Can-Am finish because the Rangers already have taken Phil Watson from the Ramblers, and if the New Yorkers get pinched in their drive for a playoff place, goaler Bert Gardiner and Alex Shibicky may also go up to the National League team.

The Reds have a rugged defense with Al Leduc, Whitey Field, Red Doran and Andy Mulligan playing in front of Paddy Byrne, who robbed the Cubs of a victory in their last Boston meeting, and who has repeatedly turned in star performances against the Cubs. Coach Leduc will start his good scoring forward line of Gus Rivers, Red Conn and Toe Blake against the Cubs with Harrington, Gaudreault and Lorraine, and Keating, Lowery and Kuhn in reserve. Reds are in fine trim and confident of prevailing over the Cubs again, Hollett or no Hollett.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amateur Hockey Tomorrow—Another great amateur hockey game is scheduled for the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon when the Boston Olympics meet the Villeray Hockey Club of Montreal in the feature contest of the usual Sunday triple-header. The other two games will bring the Concord (Mass.) Hockey Club against the Medford Hockey Club—and the Wollaston Sporting Club against the West Roxbury Whippets.

The Boston Olympics have been getting in a lot of practice this week under the careful observation of Manager-Coach Eddie Jeremiah and, with the additional strength that has been acquired, they will put a much stronger outfit onto the Garden ice tomorrow than the one which met the St. Doms in the opening game of the Sunday series last week.

♪ ♪ ♪

Quinn Strengthens Staff—Bob Quinn added considerable pitching strength to the staff of his Boston Nationals yesterday with the purchase of Jim Chaplin and Sharkey Eiland from the Giants. The deal was actually started several weeks ago, but only yesterday was given Bill Terry's O. K. Chaplin has had several trials with the Giants and is rated a good boxman, but was unable to break into a regular assignment because of the high grade of pitching under the Terry banner. Eiland, a big left-hander, is several years younger than Chaplin and may make Boston fans forget the loss of Ed Brandt.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tennis Pros Play Here Monday—William T. Tilden 2d., who appears Monday night at the Boston Garden for his annual tennis exhibition with Bruce Barnes, and two feminine newcomers to the troupe, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Eleanor Jane Sharp of California, may be making his last appearance on a Hub court. He won his first acclaim in men's senior play when he and Vinny Richards won the United States doubles at Longwood just after the World War, and he also has triumphed in the famous Longwood Bowl singles tournament.

Recently Tilden was asked: "How much effect has the professional tennis movement had on America's recapture of the Davis Cup?" Big Bill replied without hesitation, "Not one iota. I don't think we would have possession of the Davis Cup today, even if all the amateurs had remained eligible.

"But," pressed the interviewer, "wouldn't Vines have won some vital points and stiffened the American morale? Surely, we wouldn't have lost all five matches to Britain, as we did last year."

"Vines," persisted Tilden, "would never have become the player he is today if he continued an amateur. He was floundering around, worrying about his game, collapsing in vital matches, wondering if he was ever going to be a really great player. No, I insist the professional movement has not cut into Davis Cup prospects one iota."

"What chance has Bitsy Grant to play on the United States 1936 team?"

"Not any more chance than I have," Tilden answered. "I think Donald Budge will be a great player eventually, but I believe that he will be a little less effective in 1936 than he was in previous years. He's still a kid, a nice kid, too, but the pressure will hurt him this year."

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Here and There—Weaver W. Adams of Dedham has won the second annual City of Boston chess championship with a score of 9½ to ½ . . . Harvard polo teams will take part in the usual Saturday night tripleheader at the Commonwealth Armory with the Crimson varsity playing Tim Clark's 12-goal Ashcroft trio; the Harvard junior varsity meeting Roland Mangini's Cavalry in class B and the Harvard Freebooters (two freshmen and one sophomore) playing the Battery A in class C . . . Jack Summers of M. I. T. was forced to default his national squash racquets match to Ben Pope of Pittsburgh, at Philadelphia yesterday, because of a wrenched shoulder . . . A Harvard hockey team will attempt to climb back into the Quadrangular Hockey League race tonight at the Boston Arena when it meets Dartmouth . . . M. I. T. beat New Hampshire at basketball, 42 to 31, in Cambridge last night.

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Sports This Evening

Pro Hockey—Boston Garden, Cubs vs. Providence, 8:30.

College Hockey—Boston Arena, Harvard vs. Dartmouth 8.

College Basketball—At Cambridge, Harvard vs. Princeton varsity game at 8:30, preceded by Harvard Freshmen vs. Worcester Academy game; at Medford, Springfield vs. Tufts, preceded by a contest between Tufts and Springfield jayvees at 7.

Polo—At Allston, three games in Commonwealth Armory, 8.

Billiards Exhibition—Ruth McGinnis, world champion, appearing at Shanley's, 615 Washington Street, 9:30.

Coming Events

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Sunday, three games starting at 2.

Pro Tennis—At Boston Garden, Monday (Tilden, Barnes, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Sharp).

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Tuesday, Bruins vs. Maroons

Champion Advances To the Semifinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17—John L. Skillman of Yale, the defending title-holder, continues to be a favorite to retain his national professional squash racquets title at the Penn A. C. this week end as he has now reached the semifinal round. The three other players still in the tournament are Ben Pope of Pittsburgh, Al Ramsey of Cleveland and Jim Tulley of Pittsburgh who is seeded No. 2 in the tournament.

Skillman won both of his matches yesterday in straight games; but his opponents gave him good battles. In the second round he disposed of Lester Cummings of New York, 15—11, 18—16, 15—10 and in the quarterfinal he defeated Harry Goodheart of Baltimore, 15—14, 15—10, 15—4. The champion had things all his own way in the third game, but was forced to come from behind to win the other two.

Jack Summers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was forced to default in the quarterfinal round when he appeared to have his match well in hand. He was playing Ben Pope of Pittsburgh and won the first game, 18—16, and was leading the second, 13—11, when he dislocated his shoulder. He tried to continue play, but after losing the second game, 18—13 and trailing in the third 13—2 he was advised to default and did.

Passes Up Davis Cup Play

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Canada will pass up Davis Cup competition again this year, and send another team to Wimbledon and Scotland, it was announced yesterday by P. D. Lyons, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association. Two of the finest young players developed in Canada in years, Laird Watt and Bob Murray, both of Montreal, will make the trip to England. Last year two Vancouver women, Caroline Deacon and Elinor Young, accompanied Watt and Murray, but the association has decided not to send women this season.

Benton Succeeds Westbrook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 18—Stanley P. Benton '10 of Pittsfield, yesterday, was elected president of the Williams College Athletic Association, succeeding Skillman F. Westbrook '09 of Hartford, Conn. Benton is president of a manufacturing company and played varsity hockey during his undergraduate days. Westbrook resigned because of new duties as a member of the college's trustee board.

Reiselt Defeats Hoppe

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, newly crowned world three-cushion billiards champion, lost his first Philadelphia exhibition as titleholder yesterday. Otto Reiselt, former world's champion, defeated Hoppe 50 to 49 in a 45-inning match, scoring the deciding shot after Hoppe had rallied to tie the count at 49-all.

Mahnken Is Tiger Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 18 — Prof. Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the Princeton University Council on Athletics, announced yesterday the appointment of Harry A. Mahnken of South Orange, N. J., as assistant track coach. Mahnken has been track mentor at Columbia High School in South Orange since 1927. He will assume his new duties on Feb. 1.

Albany Signs Jolley

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Joseph Cambria, president of the Albany club of the International League, announced recently he had signed Smead Jolley, big right fielder of the Hollywood team of the Pacific Coast League. Jolley comes to Albany "at one of the highest, if not the highest" salaries in the International loop, Cambria said.

Coaches Against Proposed Shifts In Gridiron Code

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—On the question of changing the football scoring system, as proposed by Bill Crowley, former president of the Eastern Association of Football Officials, the coaches have adopted a common attitude in regard to the men who call the penalties—they're against them.

The coaches, polled by the Associated Press, were almost unanimously opposed to the proposal that a point be given for each first down made, an extra period played to settle tie games and that the point after touchdown be eliminated.

Many agreed the present system was not quite satisfactory, but declared the plan of counting first downs did not solve the problem.

Change Not Likely

On the basis of this reaction, it seems highly unlikely that the rules committee will make any change in the scoring system when it meets at Palm Springs, Calif., Feb. 14.

Charley Bachman of Michigan State and Lou Little of Columbia proposed the new plan would be like giving a baseball team points for men left on base. Al McCoy of Northeastern pointed out that it virtually would destroy the Michigan system of kicking and waiting for the breaks.

Douglas Fessenden of Montana said: "The present method is not satisfactory, but no suitable solution has been offered yet. I am against a point for first down. It would place a premium on midfield yardage, lessen worth-while actual touchdown plays and have a tendency to eliminate the spectacular in football."

Coaches who agreed with him included Bill Spaulding, U. C. L. A.; Matty Bell, Southern Methodist; Hunk Anderson, North Carolina State; Bernie Moore, Louisiana State; Chick Meehan, Manhattan; Mal Stevens, New York University; Howard Harpster, Carnegie; Gus Dorais, Detroit; Ike Armstrong, Utah; Biff Jones, Oklahoma; Dutch Bergman, Catholic; Jock Sutherland, Pitt; Bill Alexander, Georgia Tech; Carl Snavely, North Carolina; Ray Morrison, Vanderbilt, and Tuss McLaughry, Brown.

Few Favorable Votes

Among the few favorable votes were those of Paul Menton of Baltimore and James M. Gould of St. Louis, widely known officials, and Bernard Oakes, Colorado University coach.

"It would place a greater value on the running attack and get football out of wild passing extremes. First downs show the superior team," said Oakes.

Harry Kipke, Michigan coach, said: "The award of a point for each first down is silly, because it would make a touchdown after a series of plays more valuable than one gained after a spectacular 50-yard run. . . . In general, I believe football has had a successful season and people are just getting to understand the rules under which we are playing. Don't spoil it all by making a lot of changes."

Kipke said he disapproved of the proposal for returning the goal posts to the goal li . He said he believed it "would result in the loss of a touchdown for every added field goal scored, because teams would be inclined to devote more of the game to maneuvering into kicking positions."

Hall Reaches Finals By Beating Reitman

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 18 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., seeking to repeat his last year's victory, yesterday defeated Jack Reitman, Montreal, Canada, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, to reach the final of the annual British colonial tennis tournament here.

Hall, eighth ranking American player, today will play Ricardo Morales, Cuban national champion, who eliminated Marcel Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup veteran, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, 11—9.

In doubles quarter-final matches yesterday, Fred O'Tootle and Edward Brownrigg, Nassau, defeated Archie and Fred Taylor, Nassau, 6—2, 7—9, 6—2, while Morales and Reitman stopped T. Kelley and James Boucher Sr., Nassau, 6—3, 6—3.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

GENERAL MANAGER ART ROSS has taken a firm stand in his belief that Bill "Flash" Hollett will be a great hockey player. He said yesterday, "I would not trade Hollett for any defenseman in the league, except Shore." That is a bold assertion and we hardly think he can get many managers to agree with him. The youngster will be worth plenty in a publicity way, however, and has prospects enough as a player to warrant waiting him out.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now that Lester Patrick has traded Earl Seibert to Chicago for Art Coulter it brings to attention the statement which that astute hockey authority made not so long ago when he told Boston hockey writers that he would not trade Seibert for Eddie Shore. Ho, hum!

♪ ♪ ♪

One thing is certain to take place at Toronto tonight and that is that the Toronto Maple Leafs will put on the pressure to beat the visiting Boston Bruins. J. Conn Smythe, manager of the Leafs, is not a good loser, admittedly, and now that his club is in the midst of its longest losing streak in five years, the fiery manager will demand victory or else—. There are Leaf recruits at Syracuse and he will call upon them for aid unless the present team starts winning.

♪ ♪ ♪

Just when Canadiens had visions of capturing first place in the international division of the league standing, Americans came along and whaled them, 8 to 3, on Montreal ice. It was a disappointing evening to Canadien fans.

♪ ♪ ♪

Conn Smythe has put a price on his famous left winger, Busher Jackson, and it must exceed the record price of $35,000 Smythe paid Ottawa for Clancy. In other words the shrewed manager is attempting to shake Jackson out of his present lethargy.

♪ ♪ ♪

A great hockey player recently made a great gesture to his team mates before an important game. He admitted receiving a tremendous portion of publicity, but asked his team mates to overlook that and work together to win hockey games and get in the "money." His sincere though brief talk breeched a gap and the entire team worked in harmony and has greatly improved since.

Mrs. Howe Wins Again

By a Staff Writer

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., retained her Massachusetts squash racquets championship by defeating Eleonora R. Sears of Boston in the final round today at the Harvard Club of Boston. Mrs. Howe won at 18—16, 15—5, 12—15, 15—2. Miss Sears is a former state and national champion, and will captain the United States Wolfe-Noel Cup team when it invades England soon. Mrs. Howe will not be able to make the trip overseas this year.

College Basketball Results

Georgetown 43, Pittsburgh 42.
Kentucky 49, Tulane 24.
M. I. T. 42, New Hampshire 31.
Pratt 40, N. Y. State T. 27.
St. Bonaventure 36, Alfred 27.
St. Lawrence 27, Clarkson 25.
Westminster 50, Waynesburg 39.
West Virginia 42, Temple 36.

College Hockey Result

Brown 3, Mass State 2.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	14	2	10	90	73	30
London	13	2	9	61	55	28
Buffalo	11	4	8	50	48	26
Rochester	4	1	18	50	77	9

Western Division

Detroit	15	3	8	84	57	33
Cleveland	13	2	8	74	70	28
Pittsburgh	10	1	14	79	94	21
Windsor	6	7	11	49	63	19

Results Jan. 17

London 3, Rochester 2.
Buffalo 2, Windsor 2 (overtime).

Sir John Child Advances

MONTREAL, Jan. 18 (AP)—Sir John Child of London, Eng., and G. D. Huband of Montreal were the only players to break the New York domination of the Canadian racquets championship yesterday. Sir John reached the semifinals of the singles and with Huband as his partner, filled a semifinal bracket in the doubles. C. C. Pell of New York, the defending champion, easily defeated another New Yorker, M. Kirkbride, to reach the semifinal. The scores were 15—0, 1—4, 1—6.

New Zealand Hits 170

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 18 (AP)—Rain interrupted play in the second unofficial cricket test match between a New Zealand eleven and the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team yesterday. When stumps were drawn, the home players had obtained 170 runs for seven wickets. James Parks, Sussex bowler, took four wickets for 32.

Swiss Student Wins

MURREN, Switz., Jan. 18 (AP)—Kaesh of Switzerland won the 12 kilometers race in the international students ski championships today in 1h. 28s. Gloersen of Norway was second in 1h. 6m. 47s. and Sekiki of Japan was third, 1h. 7m. 11s. Two other Japanese, Sekiguki and Take, finished fifth and thirteenth, respectively.

Wales and England Tie

SWANSEA, Wales, Jan. 18 (AP)—Before 50,000 spectators, Wales and England played a scoreless draw today in the first international Rugby match of the home series.

Utility Bond Maturities

NEW YORK (AP) — Standard Statistics Company estimates that approximately $130,000,000 par value of public utility bond issues will mature in 1936, representing the smallest total in 10 years.

Ninety-Three Cadets Awarded Athletic Insignia by Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 18—For participation in fall sports, 93 cadets of the United States Military Academy were awarded with athletic insignia, according to Major L. D. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics. The awards were divided into 25 major "A's" for football, 21 minor "A's" for soccer and cross-country, nine monograms for the three sports and 38 class numerals to plebes for football and soccer.

Of the major "A's," five were awarded for distinction in two major sports which entitles the recipient to two gold stars on the bar of his "A." These cadets and their other sport are: Thomas E. Clifford and Charles R. Meyer, basketball; William R. Grohs, baseball; William R. Shuler, track, and Clinton U. True, lacrosse.

All cadets winning the major football "A" were also awarded a gold star to be worn on their sweater beneath the letter to indicate their participation in the victory over the Navy. Besides the major "A" winners, Ralph D. King and Joseph J. Nazzaro were also awarded gold stars for playing in the Navy game as King won a major football "A" in 1934 and Nazzaro in 1933. The major "A" awards in football:

Thomas E. Clifford Jr., William R. Grohs, William R. Shuler, Clinton J. True, Charles R. Meyer, Creighton W. Obrams Jr., Carl T. Goldenborg, Edward A. Grove, Russell V. Janzan, Conrad F. Necrason, John J. Phelan, Clinton D. Vincent, Harold W. Wolf, John G. Eriksen, William G. Hipps, Gordon T. Kimbrell, Nils O. Ohman, Maurice A. Preston, Stanley L. Smith, Woodrow W. Stromberg, James H. Isbell, Arpad A. Kopcsak, John D. Ryan, Dwight O. Monteith, manager, and Thea L. Lipscomb, equipment manager.

Grant vs. Hendrix In Dixie Semifinal

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—A new but flourishing tennis "feud" was renewed here today with Bryan M. Grant Jr., to meet Arthur Hendrix in the semifinals of the annual Dixie tournament.

Grant, Atlanta bantam ranked third nationally, lost in four sets to Hendrix, 23-year-old collegian from Lakeland, Fla., last Sunday in a Miami tourney.

Hendrix, unranked nationally, sought another upset to add to his defeats of Grant and Wilmer L. Allison Jr.

Grant, however, is shooting for a Davis Cup berth and is expected to produce his best game.

Victory over Grant would give Hendrix a chance to square accounts with Charles Harris, West Palm Beach, who plays Martyn Buxby, Miami, in the other semifinal. Harris beat Hendrix out of the Miami Biltmore title after the Lakelander had tumbled Grant.

The Atlantan reached the semifinals by beating Gardner Mulloy, Miami, 6—3, 6—3. Hendrix defeated Weston Painter of Minneapolis, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1. Harris outlasted John McDiarmid, Chicago, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, and Buxby beat Hal Surface, Kansas City, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Women Golfers Trail Men in Tropic Open

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—The women needed an upset today to get them in the running with men leaders in the final 18 holes of the "co-ed" $1500 tropic open golf tournament.

In the first event of its kind here, Helen Hicks, former United States titleholder, carded 91 for the first round, 19 strokes behind the 72's of three professionals, Denny Shute, Frank Walsh, both of Chicago, and Frank Kringle, Linden, N. J.

Even Maureen Orcutt Crews, who has won a flock of championships, needed an 86 yesterday, compared with 75 by Ralph Doll, Canton, Ohio, who paced the amateurs.

Champion in Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club must dispose of Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of the Apawamis Club today if she is to retain her women's Pennsylvania State squash racquets championship title. She qualified for the final by defeating Mrs. C. C. Madeira, also of the Merion Cricket Club, yesterday in the semifinal round match, 15—16, 15—9, 15—11, 15—11. Mrs. Lamme qualified by defeating Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, 15—12, 15—18, 16—18, 15—12, 15—8. Anne Townsend of Merion and Charlotte Darling of the Germantown Cricket Club won the doubles championship by defeating Virginia Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club and Miss Bowes, the defending champions, 15—9, 13—15, 15—10, 12—15, 15—4.

Barnes Defeats Tilden

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 18 (AP)—A crowd of less than 1000 turned out last night to watch Bruce Barnes, youthful tennis professional from Dallas, Texas., win a straight-set victory over William T. Tilden 2d, 43-year-old veteran. The length of two preliminary engagements forced cutting of the match from best out of five sets to best out of three. Barnes won by 11—9, 6—4. In the opening number between two women professionals from the Pacific coast, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold defeated Jane Sharp of Pasadena, 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. Arnold paired afterwards with Barnes to topple Miss Sharp and Tilden by 4—6, 6—2, 10—8.

Several Racers Ineligible

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Jan. 18 (AP)—Several Italian bobsleighers entered in the winter Olympics here Feb. 6 to 16, have been disqualified on grounds of professionalism, it became known yesterday as the German Olympic Committee pored over the list of 1200 contestants—by far the largest in the history of the winter games. Several of the Italian bobsleighing teams had planned to use internationally famed automobile race drivers as steersmen, but these have been declared ineligible.

Home Insurance Surplus Up

NEW YORK—The Dec. 31, 1935, statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York, made public by Wilfred Kurth, president, showed an increase in net surplus of $16,364,543 after setting aside $2,000,000 as a conflagration reserve and increasing the amount reserved for taxes and unearned premiums. The surplus at the end of 1935 was $52,549,864, as compared with $36,185,321 a year ago. The total assets of the company increased from $91,000,014 to $113,206,862, a gain of $22,206,847 for the year.

Goodwin Wins at Lake Worth

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., won the Lake Worth amateur golf tournament for the second straight year yesterday after W. B. Langford of Chicago forced him to the 39th hole in their finals match.

De Paul Elects Carlson

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Harold Carlson, regular left tackle for the past two seasons, has been elected captain of the 1936 De Paul University varsity football team, it was announced here recently.

It's a Year For Sophomore Stars At Northwestern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 18 — It's a year for sophomores as far as Northwestern University's athletic teams are concerned. Starting with football in which Don Heap, sensational sophomore halfback, flashed across the gridiron horizon, the Wildcats have continued to introduce first-year men in other sports.

A trio of sophomores have clinched regular positions on the Purple basketball team. They are Mike McMichaels, accurate-shooting forward from Des Moines, Iowa; Fred Trenkle, a speedy forward from Bloomington, Ill., and Jake Nagode, lanky center from Waukegan. All three are over six feet tall and comprise a strong front line for the Wildcat quintet.

Other teams which have yet to start their seasons will produce another batch of outstanding newcomers judging from recent practice sessions. Swimming, baseball, tennis and golf all have star sophomores upon whom hopes for a successful season are based.

Dan Zehr, brilliant backstroke star who was a member of the 1932 United States Olympic swimming team, will make his Big Ten debut when the Purple splashers open with Chicago in Patten pool, Jan. 18. Zehr, who hails from Fort Wayne, Ind., will comprise the principal threat in the Wildcats swimming campaign this year.

Burt Ingwersen, the Wildcats new baseball coach, can hardly wait for the diamond season to get under way, so anxious is he to get a glimpse of Floyd Stromme, a sophomore pitcher, whose dazzling speed bewildered the varsity last spring. Stromme, who hails from Cooperstown, N. D., is counted on to do a major portion of the Wildcats pitching this year.

Don Leavens, sophomore tennis player, has already shown his ability by going to the finals in the National Junior Indoor Tennis championships at New York during the holidays. Leavens, who lives in Milwaukee, holds a flock of tennis titles in the Badger State.

The golf team will be bolstered by the presence of Pick Wegner, brilliant golfer, who advanced to the quarter finals in the United States amateur tournament last summer. Among his conquests in that tournament was a victory over Gus Moreland, high ranking player. Wegner is a Chicago boy and has turned in numerous victories in golf meets throughout the Chicago district for the past several years.

Indians Retain Boucher

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—Owner J. Lucien Garneau of the Springfield Indians yesterday re-engaged George Boucher, former N. H. L. player and manager, as coach of the tribe for the 1936-37 season. Boucher, whose Indians are tied for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League race, has done extremely well with average material, in the eyes of President Garneau. The Indians are returning Gus Leroux, a backliner, to Les Canadiens to make room for Bob Davie, recently bought from the Boston Cubs. Tony Gauthier has been sent home to Quebec city for more seasoning.

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STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE

MONTGOMERY

Davis Motor Co.
Pontiac—Cadillac—La Salle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery Street Phone C-178

Vesuvius Lumber Co.
520 BELL STREET
Lumber - Building Materials
DuPont Paint
Johns-Manville Roofing
PHONE C-122

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

SHULMAN'S
For Your delicious Bread, Party Cakes, Wedding Cake
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 SO. COURT STREET C-4548

Lane-Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

MASTER'S BEAUTY SALON
"Masters of the Profession"
106½ Dexter Ave. C-3426

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil & Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St., Phone Cedar 178

John danzicer. inc.
Women's and Misses' Apparel
106 DEXTER AVE. Cedar 4377

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

Beau Monde Beauty Salon
All Permanents Guaranteed
Open Evenings by Appointment
21 S. OCEAN AVENUE

Daytona Book Store
Portable Typewriters
New Webster's International Dictionary
Newest in Books and Stationery
International Folk Stories for Children
332 SOUTH BEACH STREET

CURTIS DRY GOODS
Everything except ready to wear
A DEPARTMENT STORE

The Bootery
Daytona Beach's Finest Shoe Store
HOME OF
ARCH PRESERVER and ENNA JETTICK SHOES
NUNN-BUSH Shoes for Men
PHONE 858 104 S. BEACH ST.

PHONE 373
HALIFAX CLEANERS
126 Magnolia Avenue
Responsible and Reliable One-Day Service

YOWELL-DREW CO.
The smartest spot under the sun for colorful, comfortable Resort Fashions for every occasion.

PHONE 1483
Home Made Pies, Cakes, Pastry, Rolls and Bread
Rohatsch's Bakery
816 Main Street

R. T. FOX JEWELRY CO.
Diamonds :: Watches
Silverware
Telephone 524 250 SOUTH BEACH ST.
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
DIAMONDS RESET, ENGRAVING
ALL WORK DONE IN OUR OWN STORE

BAGATELLE HATS
Individual styles in garments (no duplicates)
Dresses—Gowns
New Spring Sportswear
MALBY-POPE, Inc.
246 S. BEACH STREET

FLETCHER'S
Gifts Novelties Souvenirs
240 SOUTH BEACH STREET
(In business here for thirty years)

FORT MYERS

BUICK PONTIAC
DIXIE PONTIAC CO.
Sales and Service
809 Cleveland Ave. Phone 79
Fort Myers, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE

COAL
MONTEVALLO
"The World's Best"
REX RED ASH—POCAHONTAS
WELLER-TUPPER COAL CO.
5-2841—PHONES—5-2842

THE R. S. W. DREW CO.
ESTABLISHED QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
SPRING SHOWING
of
Exclusive Creations
by Such Famous Makers as Peacock, Johansen and Red Cross
A beautiful array of Feminine Footwear Styles to please the most exacting.
AAAAA to B's 3 to 10
LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
"Where quality is built in, not added on"

RANDOLPH'S FOOD STORE
Fish and Meat Market
Food That's Different
New Low Prices
Phone 7-8635 3550 St. Johns Ave.

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville 45 W. Church St.
St. Augustine 30 St. George St.

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

AKRA BROS.
DEPARTMENT STORES
1018 Park St. 1935 Main St.
10 E. Miami Road
ROOFING PAINTING INSULATING ALTERATIONS

ACME
Roofing and Insulating Co.
JOHNS-MANVILLE BONDED ROOFERS
1 to 3 Years to Pay
Phone 5-5952 130 W. Bay St.

BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 2-1133—1134

Rent, Why Buy—When We Supply
JACKSONVILLE TOWEL SUPPLY CO.
It Pays to Keep Clean
TEL. 5-2936 403 EAST BAY ST.

LAKELAND

Southern Resort Clothes
of distinction featuring sizes from 12 to 46½.
ALBRITTONS
WOMEN'S SHOP
121 S. Tennessee *Opposite Post Office*
LAKELAND

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call
MIAMI 32445

EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
Biscayne Blvd. and Third Street
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Complete Sundry and Cosmetics Departments

Dorothy Gray
"PRODUCTS"

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

HEITMAN'S CAFE
A Most Charming Place to Eat
"Just Excellent Food"
We make all of our pies and cakes and other delicious desserts.
POPULAR PRICES
34 Biscayne Blvd. Near Flagler St.
(In Columbus Hotel)

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7582
One Block West of First Church

THE BERKELEY SIDEWALK CAFE
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Biscayne Blvd. at 20th Terrace
Miami, Florida

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

HOME FURNITURE EXCHANGE
New and Used Furniture Bought, Sold, and Exchanged
763 S. W. 8TH STREET PH. 2-1109
EDGEWATER 1651

Bessie Mae Bailey Beauty Shop
All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
7849 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Little River, Fla.

Smart GOWNS
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler Street, Miami

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second St. Ph. 2-0514

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year
208 E. Flagler Street

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade #4, Miami
714 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.
Bernat Yarns Exclusively
Attractive knitting accessories

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

WASH SUITS
Laundered the White Belt Way
Pressed to Fit 50 cents
White Belt Laundry
N. W. 32nd Ave. and 60th St., Miami
Phone Edge 1368
930 5th St., Miami Beach Phone 5-4010

Shoe Makers Shoe Dyers
JOHNSON SHOE SHOP
20-22 S. E. SECOND AVENUE
Shoe Repairing While You Wait
Phone 2-5351

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Willard STORAGE BATTERY
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
24-Hour Service
Three Stations
Miami and Miami Beach

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

Stephen's Restaurant
Good food and cleanliness our hobby.
38 WEST FLAGLER STREET
Across from Courthouse

MIAMI BEACH

Francera Inc.
CORSETS—UNDERWEAR
NEGLIGEE — TROUSSEAUX
663 Lincoln Road Miami Beach, Fla. 16 E. 52nd St. New York City

LOUIS' GRILL

29th Street at Collins Avenue
Opp. Pancoast Hotel
Famous because of Louis' cuisine experience and supervision.
Lunches - Dinners
Served indoors or out.
PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1502

LINCOLN TAILORS

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
Phoenix, Holeproof and Vanity Fair Hose are exclusive with this fine store.
Cor. Orange Avenue and Central

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7800 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 513

Phone 6126
Mabel Wicht GOWNS
SCARFS, FLOWERS and NOVELTIES
Formerly with Franklin Simons, Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Jefferson Court Hotel Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

ORMOND BEACH

THE CAMEL'S BELL
of Peking, China
Best Type of Oriental Merchandise
Wide Price Range
ORMOND BEACH (Winter)
WATCH HILL, R. I. (Summer)

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
The Most Sanitary and Unique Eating Place in Florida
Sarasota, Florida

NATHAN'S
Ladies' ready-to-wear
Red Cross Shoes
Hubrite Frocks
Next to Palmer Bank
Phone 7855

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

AUTO SUPPLY & SERVICE, INC.
436-438 MAIN STREET
PHONE 7672

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

PHONE 97824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

WILLSON-CHASE
Distinctive Apparel for Women

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Beauty Work

Mrs. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Formerly Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Phone 6996
122 5th Street, North
St. Petersburg, Fla.

ALIDA COFFEE SHOP and FLORONTON DINING ROOM
A delightful change in the way of good food preparation, prompt service and refined atmosphere.
F. J. Boehterle 19 to 23 Second St., No.

Bellet & Co
1ST AVE. NORTH AT 5TH STREET
Distinctive Apparel for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES

KELLER'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Exceptionally Fine Work
New Way Process
650 Central Ave.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

Ernest Maas Inc
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Southland Bakery
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SOUTH DIXIE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
House-to-House Service
PHONE 8366

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

DOROTHY-DENNY
Hats and Sportswear
"Just a little different"
Hats Made to Order and Remodeled
221 Clematis St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

THE HASKELL'S SEA FOOD GRILL
You Will Be Surprised—Good Food Well Prepared—Nicely Served
Complete Dinner from 50c to $1.00
217 N. FLAGLER
at the Municipal Pier on Lake Worth
West Palm Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

NORGE
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

WINTER PARK

Mr. & Mrs. Julius Sholtz (new hosts) of the
LITTLE GREY HOUSE
ORLANDO—SANFORD ROAD
Serve the best of food—Charcoal Broiled Steak, Southern Fried Chicken, Roast Native Turkey.
Dinners 75c and $1.00—Luncheons 50c
Phone 9190-J

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

CALL US
for any service pertaining to your car
Painting—Storage—Mechanical and Body Repairs—Tires—Batteries—Washing Lubrication—Gas and Oil
Minute Man Garage
971 PEACHTREE HE. 0476

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Readings Given for Churches, Clubs and Drawing Room
Home Studio, 892 Forrest Road, N. E.
Walnut 9629

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
109 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

MACON

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

MARY ANN BEAUTY SHOP
620½ Cherry St. Phone 3317

SAVANNAH

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 2-2450

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MENTON—FRENCH RIVIERA
HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS
frequented by American and British Visitors. Centre of town, garden. Messrs. Sewell, Props.

TEACHERS

MISS SUMMERS — Phonetics and English pronunciation; also lessons in spoken English to foreigners. 2, Craven Hill Gardens, London W 2.

Europe

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

BOARDING
Aangeboden: Gezellig gem. groote zijkamer, stroomend water, uitzicht Oosterpark. Prima pension, billijke condities. Mevrouw J. C. van Belkum-Dantzig, Oosterpark 23, bov

OOSTERBEEK

PENSION FRIZIA
OOSTERBEEK HOOG
ANNASTRAAT 1 TEL. 3339
In den Zomer en Winter open. (Open Summer and Winter.) Centrale verwarming, stroomend water (Central heating, running water, garden.) Tuin endicht bij tram en bosch.

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat. Tel. 331126. Post Giro 48511

A. VAN EERTEN
FURRIER—BONTWERKER
Jac. Gilliisstr. 30 Tel.: 550934. Trams 1-21
Atelier voor Modemaken en Repareeren - Bontmantels. Sjawls - Vossen

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoefvzerlaan 1 Tel. 71610
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

YVONNE ABERG
PIANOLEKTIONER, ACKOMP.
Vargentinsgatan 8 (hörnhuset Hemingg. 37)
Tel. 50 95 75
PIANO LESSONS

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
DAS HAUS FÜR NOUVEAUTÉS
HERRENWÄSCHE, MERCERIE, BONNETERIE
vorm. C. Bauer-Stampfli, Gerbergasse 5
(Drapery, Underlinen)

BLUMENHAUS ZU SAFRAN
for Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
HANS SCHAUB
GERBERGASSE 11 TEL. 32.198

Home für Alleinstehende
Unfurnished Room with Bath and Central Heating. Full Pension.
E. GYSIN
BANWARTWEG 28

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz A.G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 21.241 H. Günther, Manager

PIANO-ECKENSTEIN
BASEL Nadelberg 20
das Fachgeschäft für
KLAVIERE und FLÜGEL
(PIANOS)

FRÄNKEL u. VOELLMY A.G.
Bauschreinerei u. Möbelfabrik
Ausstellung's Räume
Rosentalstrasse 51 Tel. 28.935
(CABINET-MAKER)

Droguerie zum Barfüsser
Streitgasse 6
A. LEUTWILER
Soap and Toilet Articles

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. Cuanillon, *Manager*

F. SPRÜNGLI SÖHNE
LANDSCHAFTS-GÄRTNER
Burgfelderstrasse 21
(Landscape Gardener)

A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60
METZGEREI
Tel. 21.568
(BUTCHER)

KOKS
KOHLEN — IMPORT A. G.
Steinentorberg 18
Tel. 27.870 B.K.G. Marken
COAL

NÄHMASCHINEN—
MÄRKLIN
Rheinsprung 6 (beim Schifflände)
Tel. 33.367
SEWING MACHINES

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MEYER-MULLER
COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BERNE
(Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G., BERNE
Marktgasse — Amthausgasse
Stationery and Office Supplies, Office Furniture
Prompt and Civil Attention. Only Highest Quality Goods at Lowest Prices. Novelties of All Kinds.

Linen and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

Couture
de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER
MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles - Motorcycles - Cars
Repairs Promptly and Efficiently Executed

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

FURNITURE BEDDING
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
Visit our exposition.
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30
KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

MADAME LORY
ROBES et MANTEAUX
17, Monbijoustrasse

Permanent Waving
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
MARKTGASSE 20, FIRST FLOOR
English spoken.

Zentralheizungen
Sanitare-Antagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Barenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

ARCHITEKT
W. Bühler
BEAULIEURAIN 19.

BIEL

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. WYSSBROD
Tel. 33.87
COAL

FRANZ KUHN
Papierhandlung en gros
(STATIONERY)
Nidaugasse 37 Tel. 42.55

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
(Dairy)
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 38.25

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 26.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTÉS
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENÈVE
(Tailor)

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(Continued)

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LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK - CORSET SPECIALIST

VICTORIA

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Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

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Quality Goods at Lower Prices
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Hardware and Crockery
—in fact, everything for the home and all the family!
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1.

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CORSETS made to Order
by Parisian Expert
at
LOUIS PELTIER
Nicholas Bldg. 37 Swanston St.

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LUNCHEONS
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Private Rooms for Entertaining
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Good Cooking — Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
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WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR
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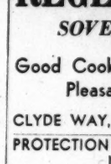
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

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(Continued)

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A brand new Department . . . especially devoted to dressing the YOUNGER SET . . . those very important people between the ages of 14 and 21.
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LUNCHEONS
TEAS
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Electric light and hot and cold water all bedrooms, and sewered. No Wireless.
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We Stock
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"Friendly Footwear"
117 Elizabeth St. (Next McEwans)
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W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

GOOD TAILORING
COSTUMES from £6.6.0 SUITS
GOTAL MOVITZ
Capitol House Swanston St. F. 2211

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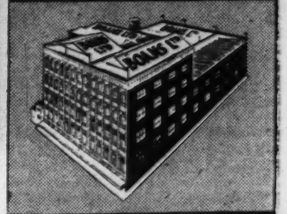
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WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

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AND SONS LTD.
KARANGAHAPE ROAD
AUCKLAND, C1. P.O. BOX 1334
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- Visit the Tearooms—Overlooking Auckland.

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All work guaranteed.
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Bristol Buildings
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For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
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Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

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GEORGE & GEORGE LTD
DRAPERS & FURNISHERS

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store"...Cuba Street
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

THE greater men are, the humbler they are, because they conceive of a greatness beyond attainment.—GIBSON.

Daily Features

THE happiness and unhappiness of men depend as much on their turn of mind as on fortune.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Monitor Movie Guide

Robert Donat Has a Dual Comedy Role in 'The Ghost Goes West'

By E. C. S.

The Bride Comes Home (Paramount)—The battling lovers marry at last, though for a time it looks as if Claudette Colbert would become Robert Young's bride. Fred MacMurray. Miss Colbert's following loves it.

By a Staff Artist

Robert Donat

Ceiling Zero (Warner)—James Cagney as one of the heroes of commercial aviation, cocky and scrappy as ever with his old sparring partner, Pat O'Brien, with a thrilling self-sacrificing test flight for a finish.

Dangerous Intrigue (Columbia) — Routine melodrama, with the hero saving the villain's daughter when the factory hospital is about to be blown up. Ralph Bellamy, Gloria Shea, Fred Kohler.

The Ghost Goes West (London Films)—René Clair proves that he can make a standardized talkie as well as the witty individualized films with which he won a reputation in France. This film is amusing American and English audiences alike with its satirical romantics. Robert Donat, Eugene Pallette, Morton Selten, Hay Petrie, Jean Parker.

Hitch Hike Lady (Republic)—The comic crooks benevolently reunite the lone widow with her son, a convict. Of the widely relished applesauce school best exemplified by "Turn to the Right." Alison Skipworth, Arthur Treacher, Mae Clark, Warren Hymer, and other players of quality.

The Lone Wolf Returns (Columbia)—Another Raffles yarn with Melvyn Douglas as the gentleman crook. Gail Patrick, Tala Birell.

Magnificent Obsession (Universal)—Film patrons are manifesting a strong interest in this story of a wastrel who reforms, becomes a great surgeon and undoes of the harm that results from his carelessness. Robert Taylor, Irene Dunne.

Man Hunt (Warner). Recaptures something of the flavor of the Will Rogers films. Chic Sale and William Gargan, as rural wiseacres outsmart the city detectives and reporters and bag the bandits. Doubleplated hokum. Ricardo Cortez, Marguerite Churchill.

Miss Pacific Fleet (Warner)—Another rough and ready Joan Blondell - Glenda Farrell farce. This time it is a popularity contest.

Personal Maid's Secret (Warner)—A picture that is well liked because of its credibility and kindliness of its motives. Ruth Donnelly as a servant who aids her employer to rise socially and who triumphs in a little domestic drama of her own. Margaret Lindsay, Arthur Treacher, Anita Louise.

Riff Raff (Metro)—Jean Harlow as the belle of the tuna canneries, and her troublous romance with the toughest of the toughies, played by Spencer Tracy.

Rose of the Rancho (Paramount)—The persistent musical background is good to hear in this melodrama of California in the days of the landgrabbers. Gladys Swarthout is agreeable as a singer and will altogether please in some story where she doesn't have to masquerade as a man. John Boles.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

What They Say

Ford Candor

"Nobody hopes anything from politics."—*Henry Ford.*

Great Cockneys

"As an artist, Charles Chaplin ranks with Charles Dickens as the greatest of the great cockneys."—*H. G. Wells.*

Slum Areas

"Slums are the most expensive indulgence of any city."—*Harold L. Ickes.*

Liberty

"The spark of liberty in the mind and spirit of man cannot be long extinguished; it will break into flames that will destroy every coercion which seeks to limit it."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Together

"No nation can find its own salvation by breaking away from others. We must all be saved, or we must perish together."—*R. Tagore.*

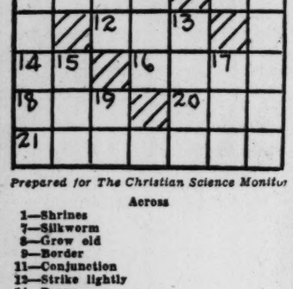
Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Every man must have some achievement to boast about, if only the fact that he wears summer undies all winter.

Publishers Syndicate: Americanism: Paying the world's greatest toll to crime; making no effort to save the misfits who will become criminals.

Macon Telegraph: Miss Emily Post says potato chips may be eaten with the fingers. Something tells us Miss Emily must have tried to spear one with a fork.

Crossword Puzzle No. 188



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

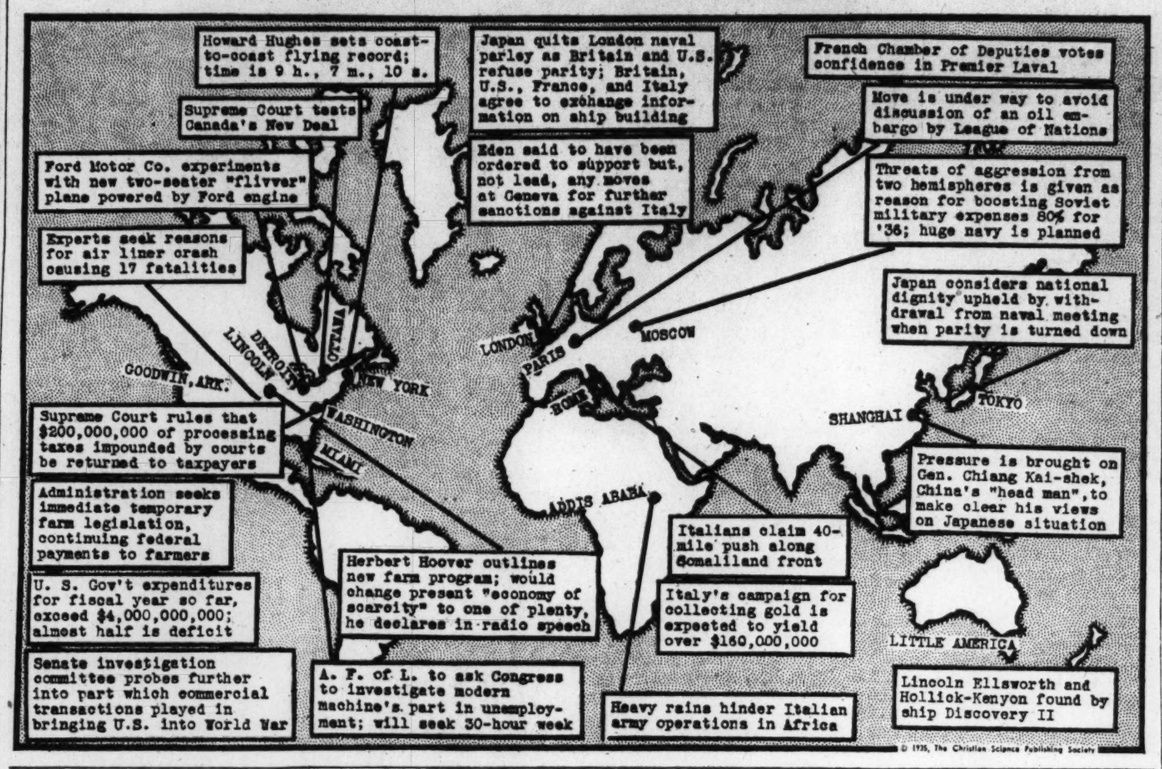
1—Shrines
7—Silkworm
8—Grow old
9—Border
11—Conjunction
12—Strike lightly
14—Pronoun
16—Greek letter
18—Summit
20—Rodent
21—Arsenate of copper

Down

1—The white ant
2—Epoch
3—Aromatic plant
4—Musical note
5—Self
6—Notched
10—Gentle blow
13—Fairy
15—High hill
17—Make an edging
19—Jumbled type

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

World News of the Week at a Glance


Howard Hughes sets coast-to-coast flying record; time is 9 h., 7 m., 10 s.
Supreme Court tests Canada's New Deal
Ford Motor Co. experiments with new two-seater "flivver" plane powered by Ford engine
Experts seek reasons for air liner crash causing 17 fatalities
Supreme Court rules that $200,000,000 of processing taxes impounded by courts be returned to taxpayers
Administration seeks immediate temporary farm legislation, continuing federal payments to farmers
U. S. Gov't expenditures for fiscal year so far, exceed $4,000,000,000; almost half is deficit
Senate investigation committee probes further into part which commercial transactions played in bringing U.S. into World War
Japan quits London naval parley as Britain and U.S. refuse parity; Britain, U.S., France, and Italy agree to exchange information on ship building
Eden said to have been ordered to support but, not lead, any moves at Geneva for further sanctions against Italy
Herbert Hoover outlines new farm program; would change present "economy of scarcity" to one of plenty, he declares in radio speech
A. F. of L. to ask Congress to investigate modern machine's part in unemployment; will seek 30-hour week
Italians claim 40-mile push along Somaliland front
Italy's campaign for collecting gold is expected to yield over $160,000,000
Heavy rains hinder Italian army operations in Africa
French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in Premier Laval
Move is under way to avoid discussion of an oil embargo by League of Nations
Threats of aggression from two hemispheres is given as reason for boosting Soviet military expenses 80% for '36; huge navy is planned
Japan considers national dignity upheld by withdrawal from naval meeting when parity is turned down
Pressure is brought on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, China's "head man", to make clear his views on Japanese situation
Lincoln Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon found by ship Discovery II
GOODWIN, ARK.
DETROIT
LINCOLN
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MIAMI
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
MOSCOW
ADDIS ABABA
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
LITTLE AMERICA
© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Worth Knowing

UNEMPLOYMENT FOR DECEMBER DROPPED 10 P.C. BELOW SAME MONTH OF '34, IN THE U.S.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

A Trinket for Rosa

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ROSA BONHEUR is best remembered for her great love of all animals, which is so strongly revealed in her canvases. As a Sioux Indian who posed for her said, "She saw with the eyes of the Great Father and made others see."

She had an intensely human and sympathetic personality and was modest and unassuming. During the reign of Napoleon III, the Emperor's liveries swayed into her driveway, and the beautiful empress entered her studio, saying: "The Emperor has sent you a trinket."

Within the proffered case was the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Contentment

THE happy state of mind, so rarely possessed, in which we can say, "I have enough," is the highest attainment of philosophy. Happiness consists not in possessing much but in being content with what we possess. He who wants little, always has enough.—*Zimmerman.*

Forscrapbook

What is bought is cheaper than a gift.—*Cervantes.*

Individuality

There is one road that none may travel, but thou only.—*R. H. Cox.*

Hope

Lord bless you, sir, there's good and bad in every one. Even in a rotten apple, the pips is all right.—*Herbert Jenkins.*

Ever Onward

All experience is an arch wherethro'
Gleams that untravell'd world whose margin fades
For ever and for ever as I move.
—*Tennyson.*

Beauty

Beauty is God's handwriting; a wayside sacrament. Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and drink it in simply and earnestly with all your eyes: it is a charmed draft, a cup of blessing.—*Charles Kingsley.*

Conscience

In some strange place they used to run races each with a lighted candle, and the art was to keep the candle burning. Well, now, I thought that was like life: a man's good conscience is the flame he gets to carry, and if he comes to the winning-post with that still burning, why, take it how you will, the man's a hero.—*R. L. Stevenson.*

In Lighter Vein

An Egotist

"Papa, what is an egotist?"

"An egotist, my boy, is a man who tells you those things about himself which you intended to tell him about yourself!"

Today's Limerick

A chef, skilled at making ragouts,
Seemed, when he grew older, to louts
The ways to prepare
The delectable fare,
Which most of us speak of as stouts.

Add Definitions

"Dad, what is bankruptcy?"

"Bankruptcy, my boy, is when you put your money in your hip pocket and let your creditors take your coat."—*Vernon* (Texas) *Trade News.*

Riceless

Gerald jumped up to greet her. "Hullo!" he cried. "My, but it's good to see you again, Nan, you riceless old thing!"—*Short Story.*

So much more polite than blurting out: "So, you're not married yet!"—*Montreal Star.*

To Christmas Shoppers

Do your Christmas shopping late so as to avoid the early rush. On the other hand, do not wait until Christmas is over.

Try to decide what you want before you buy it. Not afterward.

Do not send the present that you received from someone last year to that same someone this year.

Leave the price marks only on those articles for which you have paid too much.—*Vancouver Province.*

Mary's Holiday

Mistress: "Did you enjoy your day at the seaside, Mary?"

Mary: "No, I didn't, mum. All the movies were closed; so we had to wander around the beach and watch the ships all day."

Strange

"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man that there are 270,678,934,341 stars in the universe, he'll believe you—but if a sign says 'Wet Paint,' that same man has to make a personal investigation."—*Pathfinder.*

The Hosts

The vicar had received a couple of tickets for the opera from one of his parishioners. Finding that he was unable to go, he rang up some friends and said: "An unfortunate dinner engagement keeps me from attending the opera tonight; could you use the tickets?"

"We should be glad to do so," was the reply, "but we are your unfortunate hosts."—*Tit-Bits.*

Caretaker

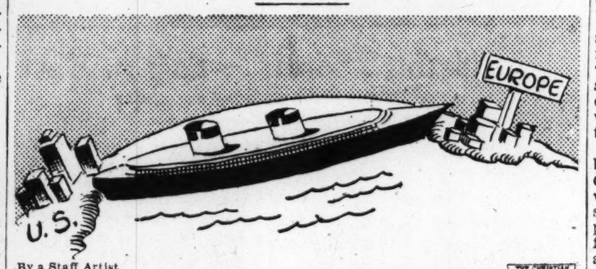
A steward stood at the gangway of a big liner, giving instructions to the arriving passengers.

"First-class to the left; second to the right," he repeated at intervals.

A young woman stepped daintily aboard with a baby in her arms. As she hesitated before the steward, he leaned forward and smiled politely.

"First or second, ma'am?" he asked.

"Oh," she blushed, "n-neither—I'm only the nurse!"—*Answers.*



By a Staff Artist

If the Ocean Liners Get Much Larger, We Can Walk Over

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakdale, Calif.

AN ELDERLY Chinese laundryman, a friend of Oakdale's children for almost half a century, yearned for his homeland and sight of his son and his son's son.

Time was when Oakdale's children were the recipients of his generosity. Firecrackers, candy, fruit, and ginger given on holidays, endeared him to them. He had set an example of giving; and the spirit of the thing took root and bore fruit.

Many of the "children" who are now adults remembered the little things; and at the instance of a local newspaper, which deserves much credit, a fund was started to send the aged Chinese back to the home of his ancestors.

The cheapest fare to China is $73.13, and much had to be done to raise this amount. One woman "remembered" and was first to subscribe. Checks both large and small came from "children" in various walks of life. The fund soon reached the $50 mark.

The idea continued to grow and bear fruit, however, until at Christmas time the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County instructed the Welfare Department to provide money for transportation for the aged Chinese back to China; and the money collected through the medium of the local newspaper was turned over for incidental expenses.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abeyance—*A-bay'-anse* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

This word is derived through the French, where it is commonly encountered in the phrase *droit en abeiance*, "a right which is suspended." The Latin roots are *ad*, "to," and *badare*, "to gape." Obviously, the approved manifestation of being in suspense was to open the mouth.

Whatever is held in abeyance is indefinitely suppressed; its being is suspended; it is, for the time being, as if nonexistent. The word is colored by the thought of temporariness; for instance, if crime is held in abeyance with law observance, the observance must continue uninterrupted if the crime—the absence of obedience—is not to reassert itself.

Balaam—*Bay'-lam* (first *a* long, second short).

Balak—*Bay'-lak* (first *a* long, second short).

Cedron — *Se'-dron* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short).

Clique — *Kleek* (*ee* as in *feet*). Avoid *klik*.

A clique is a smug, small circle of persons associated together by some common interest. "Coterie" and "clique" agree in denoting a more or less exclusive group; but the former stresses the idea of selectness and congeniality within the small circle, while the latter hints of an arrogant, gossipy, selfish exclusiveness.

Our word is derived from the Dutch *klikken*, an imitative word expressing a slight sound—"click." It is also used in the sense of "to inform, tell"—whence *klikker*, "a telltale." Our "clique" originally designated "a set of talkers"; and it is perhaps no exaggeration to state that the implication still holds.

Conquer—The *n* is as in *ink*.

Contaminate — *Kon-tam'-ih-nate* (*o* and *i* clipped-short, first *a* short, second long).

It is interesting to note that both "contaminate" and "contagious" come from the same Latin roots: *cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch." A so-called contagious disease is one which is said to be communicable by contact—touching; and, by the same reasoning, we note that that which is true cannot be contaminated by error because the two do not touch. Incidentally, the Latin *contaminare* meant "to defile"; and our word "contaminate" is used in the sense of "to make inferior or impure by mixture or contact."

Correlated — The new Webster's (the unabridged, not the Collegiate edition, which is based on the pronunciations in the old Webster's) prefers *kor'-eh-late-ed* (*o* short, first *e* clipped-short, *a* long, last *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Essential *-Eh-sen'-shal* (each *e* short, *a* clipped-short).

Gavest—Two syllables.

Hypotheses — *Hi-poth'-e-seez* (long *i*, short *o*, *e* as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*).

The Greek prefix *hypo*, used in many combinations, means "under"; and the verb *tithenai* means "put or place," as does the Latin *ponere*. A hypothesis is literally, therefore, a supposition on which a main scheme of thinking may be based.

In ordinary usage, a "hypothesis" is a provisional conjecture regarding the causes of certain phenomena. A "theory" is a hypothesis which has undergone tests for verification until it has achieved some measure of plausibility. There are no other limits to hypotheses than those of the human imagination. (Note that in the expression "human hypotheses," no stress is needed on the first term, for there can scarcely be any other kind.)

Inquiry — Although Webster's has bestowed a second-place listing upon the erstwhile colloquial *in'-kwih-ry*, we recommend that careful speakers follow the first-choice *in-kwire'-y*.

Modus—*Mo'-dus* (*o* long, *u* clipped-short).

The word is taken direct from the Latin *modus*, "method of procedure."

Moses—*Mo'-zez*.

Precipitate—*Pre-sip'-ih-tate* (*e* as in *create*, each *i* short, *a* long).

Our word comes to us from the Latin *precipitare*, "to cast headlong." It is a word familiar to students of chemistry, who have dissolved certain minerals in acids, and then, by adding a base to the solution, they have seen the mineral matter precipitated—cast down—from the solution.

Syllogism — *Sil'-o-jizm* (each *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

This word comes to us from the Greek *syllogismos*, "a reckoning all together" (*syn*, "together," and *logizomai*, "I reckon"). The syllogism is one of the most important factors in the study of logic; it is a plan or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of three propositions called, respectively, the major premise, the minor premise, and the conclusion. The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; and, if these be true, the conclusion is true. For example:

Every virtue is praiseworthy.
Courtesy is a virtue.
Therefore, courtesy is praiseworthy.

It will be noted that in a correctly drawn syllogism, the major and minor premises or propositions have a common term ("virtue" in the above example) which disappears in the conclusion, but which has served to link the statements.

Zippor — *Zip'-or*, *i* short, *o* as in *orb*).

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Nominations

Question: A nominating committee appointed at the October meeting submitted a report at the November meeting. The assembly voted to accept the report and close nominations. The election will be held in December. It is reported that a member who was absent at the meeting when nominations were closed will seek to reverse that decision at the meeting held for the election. Is it possible thus to reverse the former vote? What steps could be taken to prevent it?

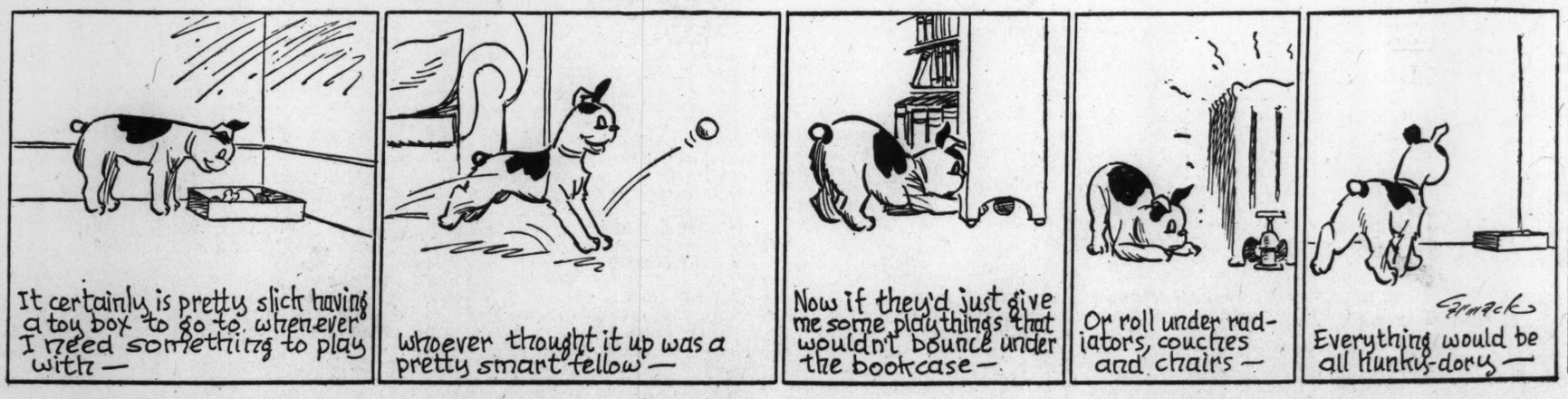
Answer: Assuming that the by-laws of the organization specify Robert's Rules of Order as governing procedure, and assuming further that the bylaws do not prohibit nominations at the meeting held for election, the motion to reopen nominations could be made at that meeting and would require only a majority vote to carry. This would not be a reversal of the previous vote but an entirely new action. A motion to close nominations, like the previous question, deprives members of one of their rights; therefore, it requires a two-thirds vote. But a motion to reopen nominations takes only a majority vote. Of course, the motion to reopen nominations, if opposed to the wishes of a majority, would simply be voted down.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"For Goodness' Sake!"*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All That's Lacking*

By CARMACK


It certainly is pretty slick having a toy box to go to whenever I need something to play with—
Whoever thought it up was a pretty smart fellow—
Now if they'd just give me some playthings that wouldn't bounce under the bookcase—
Or roll under radiators, couches and chairs—
Everything would be all hunky-dory—
Carmack

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 50

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

3. The Divided Monarchies (con.)

Israel (con.)

Zachariah

Fourteenth king of Israel in Samaria; reigned six months; in the 38th year of Azariah, king of Judah; son of Jeroboam, II Ki. 15:8-9

Did evil in the sight of the Lord; slain by Shallum, 15:10

Shallum

Fifteenth king of Israel; reigned one month; in the 39th year of Uzziah, king of Judah; son of Jabesh, 15:13.

Slew Zachariah, 15:10; was slain by Menahem, 15:14

Menahem

Sixteenth king of Israel; reigned 10 years in Samaria; began in the 29th year of Azariah, king of Judah; son of Gadi, 15:17.

Slew Shallum, 15:14; smote Tiphsah (brutally), 15:16

Assyrian invasion, King Pul withdrew with gift of 1000 pieces of silver, 15:19-20

Died, 15:22; son Pekahiah succeeded

(Contemporary prophets — Amos and Hosea)

Pekahiah

Seventeenth king of Israel; reigned two years in Samaria; began in the 50th year of Azariah, king of Judah; son of Menahem, 15:23.

Did evil; slain by Pekah, his captain, 15:24-25

(To Be Continued Daily)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

All's Well

OUT of the nebular nowhere of the south polar continent comes a radio bolt bursting with good news. "Ellsworth and Kenyon are both alive and well—" That message from the Royal Research Society's ship Discovery II explodes with thrilling impact upon the expectant ears of millions. It dispels anxiety and doubt that has gained increasing headway through fifty-four days of silence and grim suspense.

As for the men marooned in that utter silence for so long a time, the world could only wait and hope that the radio and not the plane had failed them in their dash from Dundee Island to Little America on the great Ross Ice Barrier 2000 trackless miles away. At the time he disappeared in November the Monitor pointed out that "those who know Lincoln Ellsworth and what he has achieved in polar research will find in that last audible radio report, 'All's well,' something to justify their hope that the explorer and his pilot are safely quartered in the abandoned Byrd camp at Little America." Great is the jubilation everywhere because that is what actually happened.

When this smashing epic of modern exploration is finally recorded, when Ellsworth's journal is written into the history of polar expeditions, the explorer should devote a chapter to the hardy stay-at-homes. This adventure taxed their endurance as no other radio-conducted polar journey has before.

Even though it now happily proves that Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon reached their destination, their "disappearance" was a serious thing. Traveling in the remote parts of the earth is as hazardous for a rescue party as for the expedition in need of aid. Beginning with the mysterious disappearance of Sir John Franklin's expedition to the Northwest Passage a century ago, the history of polar exploration recounts the heavy human toll exacted of those who sailed in search of their missing predecessors. No one has cause to comprehend the added risks resulting from getting lost more clearly than Lincoln Ellsworth. It was while searching for the missing Italian aviator, General Nobile, that Ellsworth's friend and shipmate, Roald Amundsen, vanished in a flight across the Arctic Ocean.

And what of the geographical significance of the quest that lured Ellsworth and his co-pilot over the jagged horizon of a world still locked in the grip of an ice age? What strange secrets has Ellsworth learned from the antarctic's fierce, relentless moods of storm and subzero temperature, its dark and uninhabited desolation? What new names has he added to the map? What new peaks or tracts have been shaded into the Pacific Quadrant where nothing but uncharted whiteness rises in all its unassailable grandeur to the sea, unconquered since time began?

The world will soon glimpse the log that rounds out the record of Ellsworth's discoveries on his transantarctic adventure. But for the present at least the story of his achievements is anticlimax. The discovery of Ellsworth and his shipmate is the crowning point of that thrilling polar epic.

"Vodka! Don't Give Me Vodka!"

SOVIET Russia's rulers, masters in the art of advertising their accomplishments, have devoted in year-end reports curiously little attention to one item which may be important for the welfare of the Russian people. Perhaps this item has not been emphasized because it represents a decrease rather than an increase of production. But that decrease concerns vodka. During 1935 the Soviet State manufactured 9,470,000 liters less of this liquor than in 1934.

This is an achievement of which any rulers might be proud. The Soviets do not import alcoholic liquors, so that the sharp decrease in vodka production means a corresponding decrease in consumption. Apparently the Soviet policy of gradual restriction and regulation, announced in 1930, is showing good results.

After the outbreak of the World War Tsar Nicholas signed a decree which stopped the sale of vodka, and this decree was still in force when the Bolsheviks came to power. For a time the Bolsheviks approved this decree, but abandoned prohibition of vodka, and in 1925 restored the manufacture and sale of vodka of full prewar strength.

The end of prohibition in Russia was celebrated, as in the United States, by certain prolonged excesses. Soviet leaders, taking comfort in substantial revenues from manufacture and sale of vodka, overlooked for a time its disastrous effects on the Russian people. But when the Five-Year Plan was first introduced in 1928 these leaders began to realize that unrestricted use of vodka interfered with the development of industrial efficiency on which they had determined.

It is significant that Soviet officials attribute the decline in consumption of vodka largely to workers' clubs which are being established in all Soviet factories and collective farms, and in which vodka sales are forbidden; recreational and educational courses are substituted. The vodka production figures indicate, according to Soviet officials, that Russian workers, and those in other countries, will abandon saloons when they are offered better uses for their leisure time.

Kipling

BRITAIN'S "soldier poet" was described by one who knew him intimately as a prickly companion. He was. Because he saw clearly, was unimpressed by position—even when it was royal—he wrote what he felt and thought. Not without reason has it been said there was a rough side to his tongue, whether he was satirizing bureaucratic and military red tape in India, or not too tactfully criticizing the shortcomings of peoples other than his own.

Rudyard Kipling never was gentle in his handling of America, his home for four years, but the niche he carved in its affections is hardly less deep than the one he carved in British hearts.

The man who wrote "The Widow at Windsor" cut off his own chance of succeeding Tennyson and Austin but was, notwithstanding, long Britain's beloved poet laureate in fact, if not in name. During the Boer War musical comedy actresses recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar" to cheering audiences who roared approval of his reference to Oom Paul Kruger:

> He's an absent-minded beggar, and his weaknesses are great—
> But we and Paul must take him as we find him—
> He is out on active service, wiping something off a slate.

But where was the imperialistic jingo when he wrote that immortal poem "Recessional" at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee? "For frantic boast and foolish word—Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!"

He had an astounding facility for assimilating the essence of almost everything with which he came in contact. He wrote of machinery as if he had been trained for engineering; in "The Light That Failed" he displayed an intimate acquaintance with the artistic world unlooked for in a man who had held the prosaic job of subediting the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette; he disclosed to Britain and the world for the first time the many-sided facets of that jewel in the British crown, India. Until "Plain Tales From the Hills" and "Kim," what did even Englishmen know of their great dependency? Some vague recollections of Clive, the Indian Mutiny and Warren Hastings.

Solemn reviewers called his verses "doggerel" but they found their way into the quarterlies of the intellectually elect and "Gunga Din" still flows from the lips of amateur elocutionists. Thirty years ago he received the Nobel Prize for Poetry, the first Englishman to do so.

> And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
> And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame.
> But each for the joy of working, and each, in his separate star,
> Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of Things as They are.

That is Kipling. Whose slangy, swinging "Barrack Room Ballads" jabbed British complacency into treating soldiers in peacetime something as they are in wartime; whose "Seven Seas" fills the reader's nostrils with its breezy salty tang; whose vision touched the inspirational in "The Years Between," and the famous "Recessional." None was ever like him. It is safe to say no other ever will be.

Japan Leaves the Conference

NOTHING distresses the State Department in Washington or its naval delegates more than to have it said that American rivalry with Japan constitutes the one really significant obstacle to naval limitation. It is unfortunate to put the situation in this light because it makes it appear that the United States leads in opposing Japan and is therefore more responsible for the apparent impasse which threatens the future of naval disarmament than any one other western nation. Japan's withdrawal from active participation in the London conference does not ease the pressure at this point.

Yet England has taken the lead in opposing Japanese demands, thus relieving the American delegates of the full brunt of Japanese resentment. The United States has done everything possible to avoid the appearance of standing out alone against the Japanese. England undoubtedly could reach a moderately satisfactory compromise with Japan, and might gain more immediate commercial advantages by such a compromise. Nevertheless British diplomacy has abandoned this possibility and followed America's policy of nonrecognition of the fruits of Japan's aggression.

Although British diplomacy certainly does not commit its interests in the Far East to a naval understanding with the United States, it does not abandon the possibility of a new agreement with Japan without a very good reason.

That reason—and there is excellent authority from both British and American sides for it—is founded on the conviction in British circles that the United States is firmly and irrevocably committed to a policy of resistance to Japanese aggression. So clear has this determination been made, that British diplomats believe they can at last rely on it.

There is no solution simply in treating Japan as a burglar which must be imprisoned. The policy evidenced at London of meeting aggression by a show of force may be the only one possible momentarily, but it is scarcely calculated to produce a permanent solution to the dangerous misunderstandings which now threaten the friendly relations of Japan and the United States,

Even As You and I

Book News of the Day

BOOTH TARKINGTON continues his gently ironic mirroring of American middle-class family life in THE LORENZO BUNCH (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2), a new novel built round the intertwining lives of a group of young married couples. Occupying the apartments on the top floor of the Lorenzo are the Stems, the Finches, the Rices and the Parkers. Ben Raphael, also a resident of the Lorenzo, merits membership in "the bunch" as an attractive bachelor. Living cozily in the "unrelaxed intimacy" created by their narrow environment, the four couples follow a cheerful, gregarious, thoroughly mediocre existence. Ignorant of wider horizons, they jog along peacefully with movies, bridge and gossip for their main recreational pursuits.

Into this comparatively quiet little pool come Ernie Foot and his wife, Irene, bringing splashing and upheavals in their wake. Like strange birds of passage, they introduce a colorful and bizarre note into the hitherto placid Lorenzo circle. The handsome Ernie and his beautiful wife, each desirous of occupying the spotlight, live a wrangling existence, and the sparks from their constant friction electrify the whole Lorenzo bunch. When the social leader of the town, Mrs. Gillespie Ives, takes Ernie under her wing, Irene retaliates by encouraging Mr. Ives, after which gossip and intrigue run riot through the Lorenzo. The proximity of a life which the bunch have hitherto beheld only in the movies gives them such a thrill as they have never known. They follow breathlessly the vicissitudes of the Foots.

Of all the group, Roy and Arlene Parker are the most distressed by the Ives-Foot quadrangle. Roy, who hoped he and Arlene might find something really worth while in a deep friendship with the Foots, sees his dream of a more expansive life vanishing as Ernie becomes more and more subdued by Mrs. Ives and her circle, while Irene becomes daily more jealous and arrogant. Arlene, deeply in love with her husband, tries for his sake to mend the rift between Ernie and Irene, only to find herself dangerously entangled. The plot becomes more complicated by the page, and Mr. Tarkington builds up an atmosphere of suspense which compels absorption in the slight tale. The intricacies of the plot, and a succession of climaxes at the end, are the work of a real craftsman.

Nevertheless, as in all Tarkington's stories, the main interest is in the characterization, wherein the creator of Penrod and Alice Adams has few superiors among contemporary American authors. Everyone in the Lorenzo bunch is a distinct individual, and for all their apparent cheapness and mediocrity they have qualities which endear them to the reader. Roy and Arlene Parker are of particular interest, and their thirteen-year-old child Ola, rates a high place among the unforgettable Tarkington juveniles. Ben Raphael, too, emerges as a most real person, made likable by his love for Irene, his philosophical acceptance of his lot and his clarity of outlook. The story woven round all these people is trivial, perhaps, but it has definite entertainment value. M. W. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Sans Politics, Sans Prejudice

By Frank L. Perrin

WOULDN'T it be a delightful relief, after all the turmoil and all the cross-firing and experimental subterfuges, if, almost by indirection and mere chance it should be discovered that the chief economic problem just now troubling the people of the United States is not a political or partisan problem? Attention was directed a week or so ago, just after the Supreme Court had put the stamp of disapproval upon the Administration's farm relief program, to a proposed substitute measure by which it was planned to avoid the production of unprofitable surplus agricultural crops by the voluntary or managed withdrawal from use of marginal lands, or those which might more economically be utilized in producing those things not designed, in their raw state, to compete with so-called commercial crops in national or world markets.

But as offering a definite and ingenious issue upon which the Administration party can hope to go into the forthcoming campaign it seems to promise little. Apparently in their haste to formulate a legislative substitute for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration measure repudiated by the court as unconstitutional, the leaders of the majority in Congress have, quite naturally, considered with favor a plan not new or novel, or in any way grotesque or objectionable, so far as can be seen at the moment. It is the plan to make possible the voluntary recasting and replanning of the entire agricultural program. It may be agreed, if the thoughts of the American people can be divested of partisan prejudice and animosities of sectionalism, to accomplish by strictly constitutional methods, all and more than it was hoped to accomplish under the subsidy plan set up by the AAA.

* * *

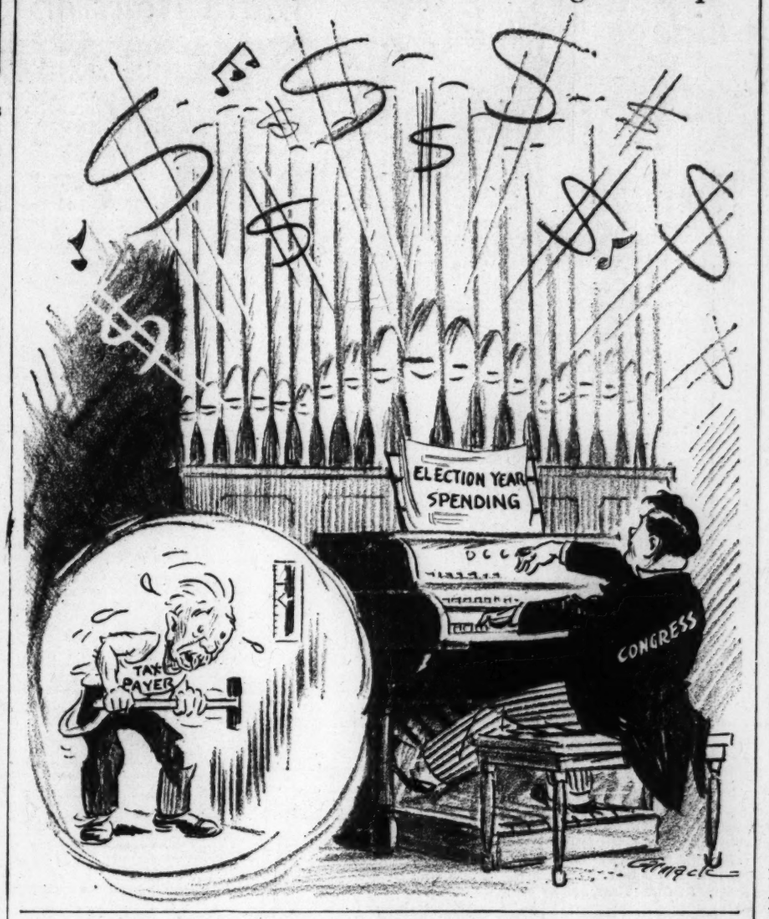
In his speech delivered before an audience in the heart of the farm belt at Lincoln, Neb., on Thursday evening, Herbert Hoover, while hardly attempting to take to himself credit for first proposing some such plan as that suggested, made it plain that the initiative did not, and does not come from the harried and anxious partisans of pro-Administration policies.

More and more convincingly is the fact being impressed that unbalanced production, rather than overproduction of staple and perishable crops has made necessary some form of governed or voluntary management of agriculture. The exigencies of the war period, with the demand for wheat and cotton for export, upset the supposedly established basis of year-by-year production. In the sections of the Middle West, especially in Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, lands long devoted to the production of other crops were impressed into emergency wheat production. In the California vineyard area lands poorly adapted to the raising of grapes were made to produce raisin grapes in competition with those grown under more highly specialized and more expensive conditions. In some sections of the South, and even in the southern sections of California, the demand for cotton brought new fields into production.

* * *

Now, it should be realized, the circumstances created by war's emergencies have changed. Civilized peoples everywhere devoutly hope that never again will it be necessary to turn the world into an arsenal and commissary. We have all been too long in coming to a proper realization of the inescapable present-day need. The framers of the AAA plan did, of course, realize the necessity of discouraging unprofitable production. That necessity still remains. Many thoughtful students and critics of the Administration plan have doubted the wisdom of any policy which made possible the artificial curtailment of profitable production. The better way, it is insisted, is to encourage profitable production, while making practical the use of dislocated or improperly used lands in ways that may be found best. Between the two major political parties there lies no ground upon which conflicting partisan platforms can be built in respect to this patent issue.

Music Hath Charms, But Not for the Organ Pumper



"Whither Bound?"

A GLOBE, a scrapbook, an inquisitive mind—and you can travel all around the world without setting foot outside your own front door.

I had perused the vivid literature of steamship companies, lingered in front of shop windows which displayed clothes for various climates, studied magazine pictures. Finally, I had to *do* something about my mounting desire to poke my fingers into far-away places. It had to be something inexpensive—yet engrossing and satisfying. "Whither Bound?" was the solution.

It is a scrapbook constructed from a durable magazine binder which promises not to show the effects of continued handling. It contains bits of description, legend, and news about the spots in the world which I can never visit. And it is a consolation, an inspiration, and an education—all in one.

I read papers and magazines now with my eye on travel and foreign news. I try to eliminate the ballyhoo of tour conductors and ticket agents, concentrating on informational material which would be of value in getting acquainted with new people and understanding their customs. But sometimes I cannot resist heavily burdened paragraphs about bright blue water splashing against green islands, and they find their place in the book even though they serve only an ornamental purpose. There are pictures, too—stern piles of rock rising above a tranquil lake, the street of a distant city in the shadow of late afternoon, the native dance of some half-civilized tribe.

My personal preference is for countries which are warm—where the sun beats down and the grass is green and flowers bloom—but I cannot overlook the charm of Finland with its lavishness of snow and ice and its reindeer herds—nor the stern beauty of Alaska.

* * *

The quest for material is thrilling, and you become geography-conscious. Bali is no longer just a place with an alluring name. It is an island in Netherlands India which the Dutch govern leniently, where there are accommodations for only 200 tourists at one time, and where the native customs are permitted to flourish. Tahiti is not merely a figment of some scenario writer's imagination—it has a share in the Pacific, along with lots of other islands—and you marvel that Captain Cook ever found his way from England. And Madagascar—where had you located the island of Madagascar? Your guess could be no worse than mine. Gradually you get the world straightened out—and make the startling discovery that Madrid, which you had placed somewhere near the equator, is in precisely the same latitude as your own home.

This thrilling quest never ends—but as the scrapbook begins to bulge, there are more pleasures awaiting. The globe becomes important at this point. Spin it rapidly, and then stop it suddenly and see where your finger lands. Suppose it covers the island of Trinidad. Have you any information on Trinidad? If the book is arranged in some logical order—and it should be—you will know in a minute. If you find something, you read it—and, for some peculiar reason, facts, which would have slithered off unnoticed in other circumstances, stick tight. If Trinidad is not represented, you begin a search through the daily papers—perhaps you even go to the library, if you have become a real armchair geographer.

* * *

Another approach is to start through your book and see how quickly you can locate on the globe the places mentioned. If you follow my particular arrangement, that should not be difficult. I considered different classifications, but concluded that a geographical grouping would be the most satisfactory. (In an alphabetical arrangement, you jump too suddenly from Borneo to Boston.) Africa and the islands which border it—Europe—Australia and New Zealand—Asia. It is well, I might add, to have a scrapbook with loose leaves, because writers have a habit of spreading themselves out over pages and pages, and it is impossible to determine at the start just how much material you will one day accumulate for each division.

Cold winter nights it is pleasant to sit in front of a fire and consider the African railways, where strangers meet you at the station and entertain you royally while the train stops from one to several hours, for no apparent reason except the pleasure of the passengers and the crew. On breathless summer nights, you remember that someone wrote about a perpetual cool breeze blowing in Bermuda out Castle Harbor way. You linger over the book before bedtime, and sleep with your head full of pictures of Danish fishermen and strawberry-stoned cathedrals in Mexico, and the feudal island of Sark.

Restless feet, necessarily tied down, are not easy to manage, but "Whither Bound?" helps. And all it takes is a globe, a scrapbook, and an inquisitive mind.

B. F. H.

The Wide Horizon

Governments and Nations

By R. A. Scott James

THE saying that "every nation receives the government which it deserves" is one of those half-truths which may often prove seriously misleading. If it be twisted to mean that every nation should be judged by the acts of its government it is definitely false. Yet such judgments are made every day in every country. If the head of a government in a foreign country makes a gesture of friendliness, there is a rush of warm feeling toward the country he rules; if his gesture be of the opposite kind, there is a storm of indignation against the nation as well as the man.

The result is the same even when the act approved of or disliked is taken on the sole initiative of one or two men without any reference to the people as a whole. When the Emperor William II of Germany made one of his blustering, foolish speeches the reaction in France and England was against Germany as well as against the Emperor. When the late M. Poincaré, as Premier of France, made one of his famous anti-German Sunday speeches, feeling in Germany was inflamed against the people of France.

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It is natural enough that it should be so, but less excusable today than in the past. When Attila was preparing to invade Rome, there was no reason why the Romans should distinguish between Attila and his horde of barbarous Huns. When Philip of Spain was preparing to launch his Armada against England, the will of Philip was, for all purposes affecting Englishmen, the will of the Spaniards. But if it be said that the will of Signor Benito Mussolini or the will of Herr Adolf Hitler is, for all matters that count, the will of the Italians or the will of the Germans, the parallel is not complete. For we have not the same excuse today for identifying the acts of a government with the acts of the people. The world has become smaller, and its distant parts more familiar to everyone. The record of history lies open before us, with its explanatory pages. The ease and frequency of travel has made us acquainted, directly or by hearsay, with individuals in foreign lands.

This is not to say that measures taken by governments and the propaganda that springs to their support do not influence the minds of the people, so that in times when passion is aroused a singleness of purpose may animate a whole people from top to bottom.

This is especially the case in time of war. The team spirit is awakened; rational distinctions are put aside; the emotionalism of a nation is tuned up, with all the disturbing manifestations of anger and hatred, to serve the single purpose of defeating an enemy. Then it may be difficult indeed to distinguish between the mind of a government and the mind of a nation.

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But that is all the more reason why in normal times, and at all times for those who stand outside a conflict, it is important not to confuse nations with governments. No one who knows Italians can suppose that the Italian people willed the war against Ethiopia in the same sense that Signor Mussolini willed it; nor, after the war, will think of them collectively as "war-guilty."

And for the same reason one must deprecate the "war-guiltiness" with which Germany was branded after the World War. In the interests of peace nothing is more necessary than that we should cultivate an understanding of the real character of every foreign nation, and learn to distinguish between this, which is permanent, and the character of this or that government which comes and goes.

Means to such understanding are afforded by the international work which may be done by the press; by travel; by trade; by literature, international art shows such as those at Pittsburgh and Burlington House (London), traveling theater companies, and, by no means least, films. When a foreign government makes a mistake, should we not drop the habit of attributing the wrong to "France," or "England," or "Italy," or "Germany"?

In the United States President Roosevelt is one thing, President Coolidge was another. If neither of these should be called the United States, why M. Laval or M. Herriot, France, or Baldwin or MacDonald or Lloyd George, Britain? Governments are sometimes the nation; but they are generally not.

Mirror of Opinion

Candor

Mr. Hoover violated two rules of the political game—rules which assert: Never admit error—never credit your opponent with anything worth while. The former President did both. He asserted that in establishing the AAA the New Dealers "repeated each mistake of the farm board and added a big idea." Subsequently he asserted that "the farm credit machinery established by Republican administrations and improved by the New Deal should be still further improved."

Such candor is heresy, although very refreshing. Now that Mr. Hoover has admitted that one of his policies was sour and that the New Deal has done one good job, why would it not clarify the atmosphere for President Roosevelt to concede that not all Hoover policies led to ruin and desolation and to confess, which is much more important, that several of his own efforts to aid the country deserve all the criticism that has been heaped on them?—*Washington Post.*